





## IRA greet King with mortar attack on police training camp

From Tim Jones, Belfast

Thirty people, including 20 policemen and women, mainly young recruits, narrowly escaped death yesterday when the Provisional IRA launched an attack with 18 mortar shells against the Royal Ulster Constabulary training school in Enniskillen, Co Fermanagh.

Later, the Sinn Féin chairman of Fermanagh's District Council, Mr Paul Corrigan, said he would not condemn the bombing, even if all those attacked had been killed.

The recruits, most of them aged 18, had just got out of bed and were preparing for breakfast when six mortar shells, packed with 45 lbs of explosives, hit the base. Three others landed inside the compound but failed to explode and nine missed the target completely.

It was, for the Provisional IRA, almost a traditional way of welcoming a new Secretary of State to the Province and graphically demonstrated to Mr Tom King, who arrived on Tuesday, the harsh realities of the security operation in Northern Ireland.

The attack came hours after Mr Gerry Adams, MP, president of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the Provisional IRA, had rejected a call by Dr Cahal Daly, Roman Catholic Bishop of Down and Connor, for the illegal army to declare a ceasefire, describing it as a "call to surrender".

Mr Adams said: "Those republicans who engage in armed struggle, or who defend the legitimacy of armed struggle in pursuit of Irish independence

do so not through fixation with physical force but through necessity."

On the advice of Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the RUC, Mr King stayed away from Enniskillen for security reasons but kept a previously arranged meeting with Lieutenant General Sir Robert Pascoe, GOC Northern Ireland.

The mortar shells, known as Mark 10s, were fired over the base's 40ft barbed-wire-protected walls from waste ground near a public house situated on the other side of a river 500 metres from the training base, which also acts as the main police station for the town.

One of the mortar shells scored a direct hit on the roof of the main administration block, which also includes dormitories and canteen facilities.

By last night, Army bomb disposal experts had neutralized three of the shells which failed to detonate and were searching for others which may have landed without exploding.

Shocked civilians and shaken recruits, some still in their pyjamas and a few with tears in their eyes were taken to a local church hall where blankets, tea and coffee were provided until ambulances took them to hospital for examination. No one was seriously injured.

Another mortar shell smashed into an observation post, which was engulfed in flames, and cars were also burnt. Puffs of smoke could be seen over a wide area.

## MPs vote to keep privilege rules

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The Commons Privileges Committee has rejected a proposal to rescind the privilege rule, dating from 1837 which is designed to protect committee papers from premature publication.

By 12 votes to 10 the all-party committee has recommended that the rule be retained for serious leaks. Mr Tony Benn, Labour MP for Chesterfield, dissented.

But the committee, after examining the incidence of leaks from select committees, concludes in a report published yesterday that the problems of enforcement of the rules are not easily overcome. "There will always be difficulties in penalizing MPs or the Press."

The committee, under the chairmanship of Mr John Biffen, Leader of the Commons, "regretfully accepts" that some MPs betray their fellow members' trust.

"These MPs do not feel bound by any respect for the rules of privilege but, to seek some personal or political advantage, are willing to leak to journalists information and even documents that their fellow members have loyally declined to provide."

Such members, the report goes on, rarely admit responsibility, so on sanctions can be imposed. But the committee says more leaks would be encouraged if the rules were relaxed.

It suggests a minor procedural change by which a select committee would first try to discover the source of a leak and judge its seriousness.

If it found that a leak had caused substantial interference with its work, the case should go automatically to the Privileges Committee before being considered by the House.

Serious leaks would include publication of "significant material improperly acquired, classified information, or a deliberate attempt to damage a

committee's work. The report finds, however, that there is no recent evidence of leaks in the first two categories.

The committee decided to look at the privilege rules after the unauthorized publication by *The Times* on March 6 of a draft report of the Home Affairs Committee. It was found that the publication was a serious contempt of the House, but that there would be no benefit in taking action.

The report recommends the exclusion from Parliament of newspapers that publish serious leaks, but points out that Parliament has been reluctant to do this.

It notes the stark contrast between the view of committee chairman and other MPs, who wish to deter leaks, and that of newspapers and broadcasters willing to publish them.

It illustrates this with evidence from Granada Television which states: "Confidentiality is a legitimate interest of MPs. Disclosure is the legitimate business of the media."

A number of editors argued, in evidence, that it was up to MPs to keep their secrets and police themselves.

A minority report by Mr Benn and Mr Ian Mikardo said that it would not be possible to win enough support for the methods necessary to discover or to punish offenders. To be enforceable any law must command the respect of those to whom it is applied and who had to enforce it, but that support was not forthcoming.

Mr Benn and Mr Mikardo said it was clear that the Press and broadcasting authorities did not accept the rules and were quite prepared to break them when they thought it right.

They said the editor of *The Times*, Mr Charles Douglas-Home was "quite explicit in declaring his readiness to break the law and take the consequences."

## Trials soon of new anti-cancer compounds

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The "prototypes" for new families of drugs for cancer treatment, at the experimental stage of research in Britain and the United States, were described at an international conference in London yesterday.

The first clinical trials of one group will start in the US next month and trials of another version are planned for Britain next year.

All the new compounds exploit the latest advances in genetic engineering and molecular biology for reinforcing the natural defences of the body. In addition most of the compounds, which are biologically potent, incorporate highly cytotoxic (cell-killing) substances directed only at the cancerous cell.

The preparations, a combination of the protein molecules secreted normally for protection against disease (monoclonal antibodies) and very potent substances, such as ricin, and established anti-cancer drugs, such as methotrexate, are referred to as "immunotoxic covalent conjugates".

Details of the use of combinations of these substances were described during the eighth annual Bristol-Myers symposium on cancer research, organized by the Institute of Cancer Research.

Instead of extracting the antibodies from blood serum, the protein molecules are made in the laboratory. When fighting infection such as bacteria and viruses, the molecules bind to organisms that invade the body and then stimulate other cells to come and neutralize the intruder.

In studies with other types of drugs a group working with Professor Robert Baldwin, of the Cancer Research Campaign laboratories at Nottingham University, have made combinations with methotrexate and other established anti-cancer agents.

The work at Nottingham has been in collaboration with a surgical team of Professor Jack Hardcastle at Queens Medical Centre, Nottingham, focusing on perfecting a treatment for any residual cancerous cells after removal of a primary colorectal tumour.

**Pacemaker warning**  
Heart pacemakers that could be disturbed by electrical interference should have their designs modified to avoid risks to their users, the Central Electricity Generating Board says (Our Science Correspondent writes).

Although some pacemakers were unaffected by very high electric fields, others reverted to "fixed-rate pacing" which could be uncomfortable to some users.

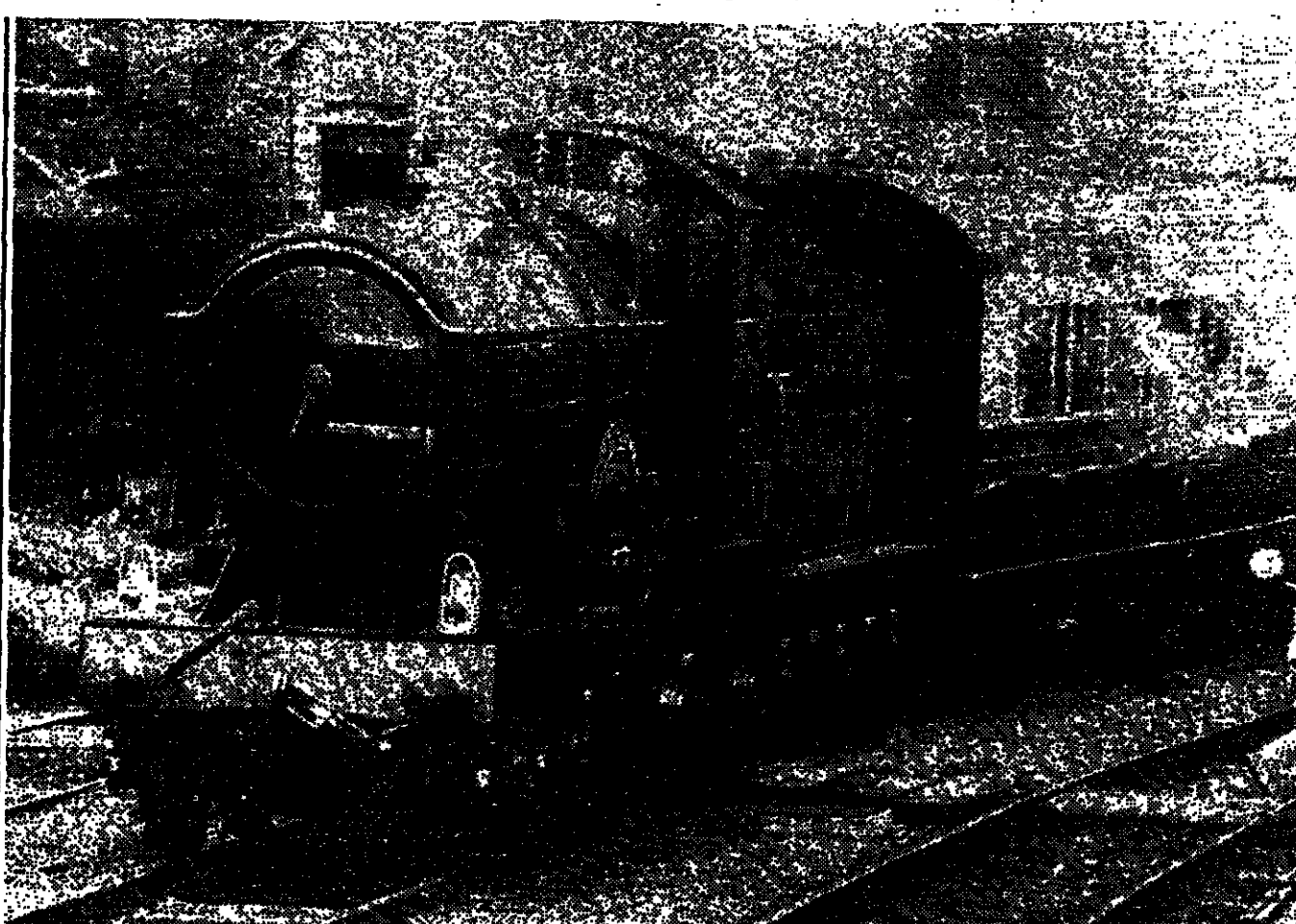
## Court switch for secrets hearing

The secrets case against an East German couple has been switched to Bow Street Magistrates' Court, the court of Mr David Hopkin London's Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Mr Hopkin's request.

The case was to have been heard at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court. Reinhard Schulze, aged 32, an interior designer, and his wife Sonja, aged 35, a technical translator, from Wye Avenue, Cranford, Middlesex were yesterday remanded in custody until October 2.

They each face a charge under Section 1(1) of the Official Secrets Act 1939 and are also accused of making false statements for immigration purposes.

The couple are charged with possessing irregular passports issued in the name of Ilona Hammer and Waldemar Strunze.



## Return of steam king

The City of Truro, the world's first 100 mph steam engine (above), going back into service yesterday after being restored by enthusiasts at the Severn Valley Railway in Shropshire. The name plate (right) gets a final polish from Mr Graham Beddow, the fireman, and Mr Ray Traister, the driver, before the run.

The locomotive had been put back on the rails to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Great Western Railway on which, in 1904, it became the first to reach 100 mph. Its record run was between Plymouth and London and it retained the fastest machine until aeroplanes improved their speeds in the 1920s.



## Thatcher to hear case for Scotland

From Ronald Faux, Edinburgh

Mrs Margaret Thatcher begins a six-day visit to Scotland today to rally a party with several painful thorns in its side.

Shop stewards at the British Aerospace factory at Prestwick, where the immensely successful Jetstream aircraft is built, say they intend to cold-shoulder the Prime Minister because of the effects government policies are having on Scotland.

A delegation from the Scottish TUC will meet the Prime Minister to press the case for keeping the Garchois strip mill open as part of the Ravenscraig steel complex, an argument that is supported by several Conservative MPs.

The Scottish teachers will doubtless find some chance to press their case for an independent pay review which the Government is firmly resisting.

The left-run Labour councils that have been challenging the Government on local authority spending will be in the background reminding the Conservatives that the constructive side of the party message has not been reaching the Scottish public ear with convincing force.

The most painful thorn for the Conservatives has been the revaluation of rates suffered in Scotland but not in England. The Scottish Office, under Mr George Younger, has brought relief to the householders and owners of small businesses suddenly beleaguered by large rates increases, but the Conservatives accept that their explanation has not been thoroughly understood, which costs them support.

One party worker insisted yesterday that morale is improving in spite of one or two spectacular union goals, notably the announcement of the top people's salary award at a critical moment in the teachers' pay negotiations which probably wrecked that chance of a settlement. Others wonder how a fresh message can be projected in Scotland by a Scottish Office team which has survived the cabinet reshuffle unchanged.

## Bishop points way to political role

From Our Religious Affairs Correspondent, Birmingham

The first Anglican bishop to address the Roman Catholic National Conference of Priests told them yesterday that the churches could have "infinitely greater" political influence in Britain if they chose to use it.

He told the conference, meeting in Birmingham, that the churches had allowed their better-off members to compartmentalize their lives. People in prosperous suburban churches wanted to help, but did not know what they could do.

The Bishop of Liverpool, the Right Rev David Sheppard, said that higher-paid church people living in the more prosperous areas were the "gatekeepers of opportunity" for people in the poorer areas, because their jobs gave them control of facilities and services in such areas.

They should ask themselves whether such facilities were provided equally and fairly. "The moment you start to ask those questions you discover they are not."

In the course of a debate on inner city problems, particularly in the north of England, the bishop said: "If the churches really cared about these things that we have been made aware of today, then their influence would be infinitely greater than they think."

"All the grudgingness which politicians can play on about people paying more taxes could be knocked sideways if the whole Christian community of better-off Britain really said if we are lucky enough to have a highly-paid job, of course we

should expect to pay more taxes in order to make things possible for people who are shut out from that world of opportunity."

He told the conference, meeting in Birmingham, that the churches had allowed their better-off members to compartmentalize their lives. People in prosperous suburban churches wanted to help, but did not know what they could do.

Bishop Sheppard, whose 1984 Dibley Lecture was circulated as one of the background papers before conference, was warmly received. He told the priest-delegates that all the churches had "longed for it to be the case" that all they had to do to make a better world was to convert individuals. "It isn't true. God didn't make the world like that. There have to be corporate ways of coming together to build bridges."

The conference is already proving the most politicized in the 15 years of its existence, thanks to its discussion theme this year of violence, although many delegates have expressed hesitation about the ability of the Church to influence secular society and its values.

Earlier, the conference had been severely critical of a draft questionnaire which, it is proposed, priests should have to complete when instructing couples before marriage. It was generally condemned as insensitive, legalistic and incomprehensible.

## Liverpool to lay off 30,000 staff

By Michael Horsnell

Liverpool City Council is preparing to lay off up to 30,000 employees as a result of the cash crisis which followed the city's decision to set an illegal budget earlier this year.

Union leaders representing council workers have been summoned to a meeting today to be told when they can expect their final pay packet.

Council leaders are expected to receive certificates of discharge and disqualification by district auditors.

Mr Ian Lowe, chairman of the joint shop stewards committee, last night claimed that most employees supported the council.

Liverpool is running out of money because of councillors' failure to set a legal rate which would bring in the cash the council needs to maintain services.

Union leaders are expected to provide emergency services during the crisis to help the sick, elderly and disabled and to carry out emergency repairs.

Schools in Liverpool may close on Monday because secretaries and laboratory technicians have not been paid a wage increase promised in July.

Leaders of the public service union, Nalco, called on its members to stage a 24-hour strike after education chiefs abandoned two meetings called to discuss implementation of the increase.

## Gowrie 'could not live' on £33,000

By Alan Hamilton

Lord Gowrie, the Conservative peer who resigned as Minister for the Arts earlier this week, said yesterday that his £33,000 a year parliamentary salary was not sufficient for him to live in central London. He intends to return to a business career.

Speaking from Scotland, where he went to stay with friends as soon as his resignation was announced, Lord Gowrie told BBC Radio's *World At One* programme that his salary worked out at a net £1,500 a month, "which is not what people need for living in central London, and which I am more or less obliged to do."

The Earl of Gowrie, an ancient Scottish title revived in the nineteenth century, brings with it neither lands nor historic home. Lord Gowrie has a flat in Covent Garden, and a modest family home in Herefordshire. A house he previously owned in the Irish

Republic was sold while he was a Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office in 1981.

"I am a self-employed businessman who has worked now for the Government and for the State for six and a half years, and inevitably that has been an extremely expensive interruption of my business career."

Previously he was a partner in a successful firm of Mayfair art dealers.

"I am what could be called a free market economist. There are plenty of people who are quite happy to do my job for nothing. I make no complaint about my pay; it was just difficult for me."

Lord Gowrie said that he had originally intended to serve in the Government for only one term. "I am afraid that I was seduced by my great admiration for the Prime Minister and the challenge of the arts

job. We now have an excellent policy on the arts front and it is about time someone else should have a go. Working for the Government is nothing other than a great privilege, and I can think of nobody who works for the Government for financial reasons."

"It is simply that at my age, 45, which is roughly the optimum earnings point in one's life - and I have to earn money for my old age - six and a half years is a fairly long interruption. I feel I have done my bit and I have to think about my family and going into civvy street."

"I hope that in eight or nine years I may be able to come back into public life, and necessarily as a minister. I shall remain active and a loyal supporter of the Government from the backbenches in the House of Lords," Lord Gowrie said.

## Kew Gardens in hunt for all-plant catalogue

The Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew are trying to develop and expand a data base that would catalogue all known plants of potential or actual economic value. It was announced yesterday.

Lord Belstead, Minister of State for Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, said the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations had recently been "reminded of the potential offered by this new data base", which would be of particular value in development projects aimed at avoiding such disasters as the African famine.

Speaking at the launch of a book yesterday, Lord Belstead said: "To the layman, the importance of preserving and developing arid land plants that are known to be of value to man is understandable. Less obvious, but equally important, is the conservation of species that may have no known use at the present time."

\*Plants in Arid Lands (Allen & Urwin, £30).

## Sir Keith says schools in 'crummy' condition

Thousands of schoolchildren are being educated in "crummy" conditions, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science, said yesterday after a tour of dilapidated school buildings in Sheffield.

But he said that because of government restrictions on local authority spending, "I can do precious little."

Sheffield City Council estimates it needs to spend up to £8 million a year in the next 10 years to bring schools up to standard. Sir Keith said: "They have rubbed my nose in some pretty depressing, leaking and dilapidated buildings."

He admitted most authorities would be able to show him similar conditions but said he did not believe the quality of education was directly related to the condition of school buildings.

## Workers at BOC threaten to strike

The national officer of the Transport and General Workers' Union claimed yesterday that industry could be at a standstill next month as a result of expected industrial action at the British Oxygen Company.

Mr John Miller reported overwhelming rejection of a two-year pay deal offered by the company.

"Members at nearly half of BOC's 35 depots have already voted for action, and when our ballot is completed at the end of this week, I expected the other half to have reported similar feelings of militancy," Mr Miller said.

The company has offered an immediate pay increase of 7.85 per cent and a further 7.25 per cent next year, plus an extra day's holiday in both years. It has 4,000 workers represented by the TGWU.

## Jail demo ends

Prison officers broke down a cell door in Cork jail yesterday to end a 12-hour demonstration by six prisoners who had barricaded themselves in overnight, claiming that the jail was overcrowded because of the transfer of 20 offenders after the riot at Spike Island prison near by.

## Couple shot dead

A neighbour of a couple who died from gunshot wounds said yesterday she had heard them arguing minutes before their deaths. Mr Michael Mason, of Lambourne Gardens, Woodthorpe, Nottingham, is believed to have shot his wife, Iris, and then himself on Tuesday night.

## No evidence

Two men who spent six months in custody awaiting trial on charges of robbing a sub-post office were freed yesterday when the prosecution at Mold Crown Court offered no evidence. The men are now considering legal action against the police.

## Second lift death

A second elderly woman, Mrs Doris Thornley, aged 82, died yesterday after a lift accident at High Clere House, Rochdale, a home for the aged, on Monday. Two other people are still in hospital.

## Hospital alert

All admissions were halted yesterday at Birmingham General Hospital, where nearly 50 people have been affected by a virus. Routine admissions were stopped last week as tests began to identify the virus.

## £329,000 win

Mr Peter Gregory, aged 27, and Mr Paul Bradley, aged 18, who survived the Bradford City football stadium fire last May, yesterday shared a win of £329,212 on Littlewoods pools. Each member of the syndicate won £36,000.

## Check on wreck

The Government has hired British Underwater Engineering to examine the wreck of the ammunition ship *Richard Montgomery* which sank in the Thames estuary off Sheerness in 1944 with 1,200 tonnes of explosives on board.

## BR gets there

British Rail succeeded yesterday in running the first one-man operated train in South Wales. A thirty wagon train left Port Talbot for the Llanwrnog steelworks with three thousand tonnes of iron ore.

## Birds mutilated

Intruders who broke into a racing pigeon loft beside the railway at Llandudno Junction in North Wales pulled the right legs, with identification rings, off 24 prize birds.

## Corrections

Mr Paul Channon was incorrectly called Sir Paul yesterday. Remarks on job creation and the available workforce were not made by Lord Young of Gifford.

The Times overseas selling prices: Australia: £1.20; Belgium: £1.20; Canada: £1.20; France: £1.20; Germany: £1.20; Hong Kong: £1.20; India: £1.20; Japan: £1.20; New Zealand: £1.20; Singapore: £1.20; South Africa: £1.20; Sweden: £1.20; Switzerland: £1.20; Taiwan: £1.20; Thailand: £1.20; USA: £1.20; Yugoslavia: £1.20.

## Tortuous route to crisis in the unions

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The tortuous road leading to the threat to expel the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers from the TUC started at Wembley in 1982. There, during the first Thatcher government, a meeting of representatives of all trade unions solemnly resolved to oppose the "anti-union" Conservative employment legislation - a national and branch.

The national committee of the AUEW subsequently instructed its executive to have no truck with government financing for its postal balloting system in line with the 1980 Employment Act. Mr Terry Duffy, the union's president, consistently failed to persuade his right-wing caucus on the committee to endorse an application for state funding.

However, last autumn Mr Duffy and his executive decided to hold a referendum of their one million members on whether they should accept cash for their voting system, which costs the union £300,000 a year. The views of the "activist dominated" national committee were one thing, but those of its members were quite another, Mr Duffy decided.

The AUEW's leaders campaigned vigorously for a "yes" vote in defiance of TUC policy.

The members answered with a resounding 12-1 vote in favour of applying for the funds - £233,000 were in favour, 19,793 against.

Mr Duffy hailed the result as a vote for common sense, and insisted that the members' views should take precedence over those of the Wembley conference. On January 15 this year TUC leaders met executive members of the AUEW and the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing union which also had registered its intention to apply for the money.

Both unions duly despatched the relevant documents to Whitehall before February 5 - the deadline for receiving funds for ballots held before January 1, 1984. The TUC took the view that its disciplinary procedure could only be activated when the AEUW accepted the £1.2m it had applied for.

On July 17, a special meeting of the finance and general purposes committee, the TUC's "inner cabinet" asked the general council to consider whether an investigation into the union should be carried out. On July 24 the general council ordered the committee to carry out an inquiry. In August the general council decided there

was a case to answer and in a meeting on the eve of this week's TUC Congress declared them "guilty".

Meanwhile, the AUEW's national committee met for its annual conference in April and instructed the AUEW executive to hold a fresh poll among members on taking any more money.

The AUEW and the EETPU have constantly argued that other unions have flouted the Wembley decision by conforming with other parts of the employment legislation. But some observers believe that the two unions were singled out because of their antagonism to this part of TUC policy. The unions are also firmly on the right of the movement and have attracted the dislike of many activists.

In a letter to Mr Norman Willis, the TUC's general secretary, Mr Gavin Laird, general secretary of the engineering union, argued that not one word of his union's rule book was changed to qualify for the money. Other unions, he contended, adjusted their constitutions to conform with other parts of the employment legislation.

AUEW leaders argued that, up to the last general election,

the union abided by the provisions of Wembley, but with the defeat of Labour a new position existed. This week Congress decided not to change the movement's opposition to the legislation, but a joint TUC-Labour Party review is to be held.

In a note on Tuesday to Mr Willis, Mr Laird responded to the general council's insistence that the engineers should cease flouting TUC policy. A compromise seemed possible, based on the last few phrases of the note which said: "We are making no further applications for public funds until after a further ballot of our members on the issue."

Some union leaders argued that this meant they were discontinuing their policy of taking the money, as instructed by the TUC. More cynical observers, however, said there had been no change of substance.

The AUEW, however, has refused to abandon its plans for a new ballot. Mr Duffy has said the ballot will be followed by a national committee meeting and discussions with the TUC, before a final decision is taken. However, if the members vote to take the money, the union's executive will almost certainly apply for it.



# Court verdict today on suspended head at centre of ethnic debate

By Colin Hughes

A High Court judge will today rule on whether Bradford education authority must reinstate Mr Ray Honeyford, the headmaster suspended after writing articles critical of the council's multi-ethnic policies, or be allowed to go ahead and dismiss him.

Mr Michael Beloff, QC, counsel for the suspended head of Drummond Middle School, said in the High Court in London yesterday that Bradford City Council had no right to leave Mr Honeyford suspended or dismiss him once the school's governors had called for his reinstatement.

Mr Honeyford is seeking declarations and an injunction from the judge, Mr Justice Simon Brown, against the city council and Mr Norman Roper, the assistant director for education, which would prevent them taking any further action against him.

Mr Honeyford was suspended by Mr Roper and the council because, they allege, he wrote articles in the *Salisbury Review*, *The Times Educational Supplement* and *Yorkshire Post*, which criticized the council's policy and helped to divide the community.

In writing letters to Mr Honeyford, Mr Roper said the school had been placed in "perilous equilibrium" by the headmaster's attitude.

The governors of the 530-pupil school, which has 90 per cent ethnic minority children, met for four days in June to consider the case, and heard evidence from Mr Honeyford and Mr Roper.

After seven hours of deliberation they decided that the allegations against Mr Honeyford had not been "fully substantiated", and said: "We feel that he should be reinstated."

Mr Honeyford after the hearing yesterday

with the insistence that, with the assistance of the local education officers, the head teachers should rebuild harmonious relationships between the school and community.

The council, however, proposed meetings which would have led to an education sub-committee further considering dismissal.

Mr Beloff argued that Mr Roper and the council had no right to review the governors' decision, which should be final: he should therefore be automatically reinstated to his £15,000-a-year post. He also said that Mr Roper acted as a judge in his own cause would be a breach of natural justice.

Mr John Melville-Williams, QC, counsel for Bradford council and Mr Roper, said the governors' decision was not "the language of a verdict" but "more of a compromise between differing views, waiting

to express concern for the school and its future."

He argued that the council were the partners to Mr Honeyford's contract of employment, not the governors, and the assistant director was free to review their decisions and refer them to the council's education sub-committee.

"It is abundantly clear there are deep divisions. The fact of the divisions is something which can do nothing but harm to the education of the children in this school, therefore it is important that the matter is resolved, and is resolved by as thorough and as fair an examination as possible," Mr Melville-Williams said.

He said that Mr Roper had acted, not as a "prosecutor" in the case against Mr Honeyford, but as an officer for Mr Honeyford's employers, the local education authority. Mr Melville-Williams went on to underline the impact it would have on the council's contracts with its other 6,000 teachers if the judge should rule that the governors' decision exhausted the disciplinary process.

In his letters of allegation against Mr Honeyford, Mr Roper accused the suspended head of having lost a proper sense of loyalty to his employer, showing a lack of "judgement, prudence, wisdom and sensitivity", losing the faith of parents, using abusive and immoderate language, being professionally irresponsible, and being obstinate and unregenerate.

Mr Honeyford rejected the claims and defended himself on the grounds of freedom of speech, but Mr Roper insisted that he had "lost confidence" in Mr Honeyford's commitment.

Mr Honeyford after the hearing yesterday

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Mrs Meta Davis (Photograph: Chris Harris).

## Beatles' 'Rita' ends stint

The world's most famous meter maid, the Beatle's "Lovely Rita", yesterday wrote her last parking ticket. Mrs Meta Davis, who inspired the song, has signed countless autographs, as well as tickets, since Paul McCartney made her a celebrity 18 years ago.

McCartney was one of more than 200,000 drivers who fell victim to Mrs Davis during the 20 years she has spent working in north west London.

Mrs Davis, aged 65, gave McCartney a ten-shilling (50p) ticket in 1967. "He came up behind me while I was writing out the ticket. He saw that my name was Meta, laughed and said: 'That would make a nice joke. I could use that,'" Mrs Davis said.

A statue of John Lennon is being sent from Liverpool to a Beatles anniversary festival in Hamburg.

## Vineyards alerted over pest

By A Staff Reporter

The Government yesterday ordered two English wine producers to burn vines affected by the pest that almost destroyed the European wine industry more than 100 years ago. Inspection of vines on two Somerset estates showed that the phylloxera bug had returned to Britain.

The same creature, related to garden greenfly and blackfly, was responsible for one of the greatest landmarks in the history of the wine industry. It spread rapidly through Europe's vineyards in the 1860s and 1870s and led to the wholesale replacement of ancient vine stocks with new resistant varieties.

But phylloxera has never been stamped out, although the bug is not a British native. The Somerset outbreak is unlikely to affect the outcome of the English crop, the fate of which depends on the weather in the next six weeks.

Miss Diana Hibling, assistant secretary of the English Vineyards Association, said yesterday that harvesting would be delayed by the weather until mid or late October. Output was unlikely to match the record three million bottles of 1983. "If we get an Indian summer soon, it could be very good," Miss Hibling added.

The Ministry of Agriculture would not say where the pest had struck or where it had come from. The pest shows itself in the form of small green leaf galls, spreads quickly and destroys plants. The fruit of affected plants is safe to consume.

Owners who find the galls on their plants are required to tell the ministry and burn the plants. Travel to and from estates with the disease is restricted. The disease seldom reaches Britain. It was last found here in a garden two years ago.

Champagne plea, page 15

## Boom forecast for business computers

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

The personal computer market for businesses in Western Europe is forecast to grow fivefold by 1990 when personal systems worth more than £8 billion will be sold each year. However the boom is expected to be matched by a corresponding fall in the home and hobby computer market.

The predictions are contained in the latest survey by market analysis International Data Corporation IDC, IBM which last year dominated the market with its personal computer, the IBM PC, is expected to remain in a commanding position by the end of the decade, the report concludes.

The report says: "The Western European market for personal computers in business/professional usage is forecast to grow over five-fold from a value

## Grange Hill warning on horror of drugs

Young viewers will be given a warning about the horrors of drug addiction when their top-rated series, *Grange Hill*, returns to BBC screens this winter.

For the first time the series will have a harsh, anti-drugs message and children will see what addiction and abuse can do.

The new series will feature one of the school's best-loved pupils gradually addicted to heroin. He will be seen changing from a smiling, optimistic, intelligent boy to a lying, scheming pathetic individual, hooked on drugs.

Edward Barnes, head of Children's Programmes at the BBC, said: "We have a responsibility to our audience to warn them about the danger of hard drugs. We want to get to the kids before the pushers at the school gates."

"What better way than through one of our most popular series, *Grange Hill*, which reflects contemporary school life." Drugs figures released by the Home Office on Tuesday showed the growing problem of heroin. Between 1983 and 1984 the largest proportionate increase of drug offenders was for those under 17 years old: up by 20 per cent.

## New breakfast faces

Henry Kelly will join Nick Owen and Anne Diamond as a regular weekday presenter of *Good Morning Britain* and TV-am is to launch a search to find a new woman presenter to join the trio. "Having four presenters instead of two will give the programme more flexibility," a spokesman said. Personalities joining TV-am include Nigel Dempster, the gossip columnist; Paul Gambaccini, the pop and film reviewer; and Claire Rayner, the writer and "agony aunt".

Mr Dempster will present a television gossip column each Friday and Paul Gambaccini becomes the station's film critic, with a regular slot each Tuesday. Winney Willis, the weather expert, will have an additional role, presenting a series called *17/19/85* in which she visits specialist wards in hospitals.

## Food poisoning is at 'unacceptably high level'

By Hugh Clayton

Food poisoning has reached an unacceptably high level, the Institution of Environmental Health Officers said yesterday. In a review of thousands of cases of inadequate thawing, cooking and chilling of food, it recorded more than 15,000 cases of food poisoning in 1983, compared with fewer than 13,000 in 1982, and well below 10,000 a year in the early 1970s.

Stricter controls against health and pollution risks are needed in five areas, according to the institution's latest annual report. "Environmental health is not an optional extra but a subject which should be foremost in the minds of local authorities."

Food shops and restaurants. Companies which seemed to emphasize the need for hygiene often neglected precautions such as the removal of unsatisfactory goods from sale. "Staff are inadequately trained."

Meat. The increasing custom of butchers displaying meat on tables outside shops should be curbed. Mr Clive Wadey, an assistant secretary of the institution representing council officers who enforce good hygiene and pollution laws, said: "The temperature control provisions in the food hygiene regulations are worse than useless."

Home fires. The fashion for open fires has failed to end "a singular lack of interest on behalf of the manufacturers to develop and market smoke-reducing appliances which are simple to use, reliable and foolproof."

Boatfires. Councils cannot catch scrap dealers who burn old tyres and cable at night because a successful prosecution depends on demonstrating the amount of black smoke produced.

Diesel exhaust fumes. Institution members should be able to pursue owners of belching vehicles. The report complains that "neither the Department of Transport nor the police seem to rank action against smoking vehicles anywhere on its list of priorities."

Environmental Health Report. IEHO, Chadwick House, Rushworth Street, London SE1 1ES

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## Sotheby's may ban insect sales

By Tony Samstag

Sotheby's is considering a ban on auctions of all natural history specimens after seven lots of rare butterflies had to be withdrawn from a sale on Tuesday because of suspicions that they might have been imported in contravention of international convention, a director said yesterday.

Mr Christopher King confirmed that the butterflies, primarily of several South-east Asian species known collectively as "birdwing", had been withdrawn at the request of the Department of the Environment.

It had become concerned that their sale might violate the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of fauna and flora (CITES) enforced in Britain under the Wildlife and Countryside Acts.

The specimens included a pair of Queen Alexandra's, a species which gained some notoriety last year when the International Union for Conservation of Nature named it as one of the world's 12 most endangered animals.

Although the lots were estimated at £40-£400, that pair alone would have fetched at least £1,000 from collectors, according to lepidopterists consulted by the Fauna and Flora Preservation Society.

Noting that the butterflies were part of 78 lots of butterflies and lepidopterist equipment in a much larger general sale at Pabworth, West Sussex, Mr King said such collections did not tend to realize enough to make the legal uncertainties and complications involved worthwhile.

## Rebel miner 'threatened to kill wife'

Miners' strike-breaker Mr Kenneth Foulstone once threatened to kill his wife and children if they "told the police about burglaries he allegedly committed, his daughter, Sharon, told Lincoln crown court yesterday."

Mr Foulstone, of Marsham Clinton Pumping Station, Milton, Nottinghamshire, who last year took the National Union of Mineworkers to the High Court in a case which led to its funds being sequestered, has pleaded not guilty to three burglaries of homes in Nottinghamshire and Yorkshire.

Miss Sharon Foulstone, of Cover Close, Harley near Rotherham, South Yorkshire, said the death threat was made in 1979 after her father had left his family to live with another woman in Whitwell, Derbyshire.

When his family confronted him, Miss Foulstone said: "My mother turned round and said to him, 'I will show you, I will tell everything'."

"My father turned around and said 'If you do you are dead, and not just you - the kids as well'."

Robert Vernon, a motor mechanic, of Stirling Street, Hyde Park, Doncaster, who has admitted taking part in all of the burglaries with which Mr Foulstone is charged, told the court yesterday that Mr Foulstone had not shared the proceeds with him.

George Smith, of Somerset Road, Hyde Park, Doncaster, who has admitted taking part in a burglary of Scribbs Hall near Bawtry, said he only got about £40 from Foulstone. The trial continues today.

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# TUC/BLACKPOOL Pay bargaining • University cuts • Decaying schools • Ovation for Willis

## The economy

### Basnett lists conditions for pay understanding with Labour ministers

Reports by Stephen Goodwin, Barbara Day and Howard Underwood

An indication as to how far unions might be prepared to go towards an understanding on pay with a Labour government emerged when the Trades Union Congress debated economic policy yesterday at Blackpool.

Mr David Basnett, chairman of the economic committee, set out the conditions the General Council would want to see met before unions became involved in "income determination".

"Our objective is a government which plans on the basis of consensus. That would create an entirely new dimension for us," said Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General, Municipal, Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union.

#### 'We will end mass unemployment'

"We would be bargaining in a market in which the partners would be both sides of industry and the Government. The agreements and the bargains we will make will determine whether and when we end mass unemployment: when we restore industry to health; when we revive our economy."

"If all those factors are subject to planning from the Government, their level of public expenditure - from industry, the level of investment and pricing policy - then from the trade union movement let us say income determination must have its place in that process of agreed planning."

"That is putting the 'collective' at the front of 'collective bargaining'," Mr Basnett said.

The Congress carried overwhelmingly a motion on unemployment which included an expression of support for free collective bargaining within the framework of a "planned and agreed economic strategy which respects the right of trade unions and their members to democratically determine their own demands and priorities."

This strategy would take into account the overall economic and political situation and the overriding need to create jobs and improve living standards for those most in need.

The motion, moved by the Union of Communication Workers, instructed the General

Council to draw up a detailed plan for sustained expansion of the economy based on increased public spending on services, benefits and infrastructure, planning of industry and trade, controls over overseas investment, a national investment bank and the extension of industrial democracy.

The plan should, stated the motion, include emergency measures for the creation of 500,000 jobs within a year in the public services, and the guarantee of a job for every young person at the end of a two-year programme of education and training.

A second motion on campaign priorities, emphasizing the need for "hard-hitting" response by the TUC to destroy "the illusion of better times to come fostered by the Government," also encountered no opposition.

Mr Basnett said the General Council had two reservations on the UCU motion. The precise figure of 500,000 jobs in public services was not one that he would like to see, but he would like to see a figure that would be the right figure, but the council would like to consider lower and higher options.

Most importantly, the council was concerned at the guarantee of a job on completion of a two-year training and education programme. "Of course, we want to do that but quite frankly we should only offer guarantees where we know we can honour them."

Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, echoed Mr Basnett's remarks on pay bargaining.

Mr Ken Gill, general secretary of the AUEW Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Section, said union negotiators were not barmy. They took into account what the employer could afford. They did not ignore the wider economic and political framework in which discussions took place.

A Labour government which created industry and jobs, which defied big business and improved social services would find a ready response in the demands trade unionists made, Mr Gill said.

"Our partnership with Labour demands that Labour respects our right to bargain and

it also demands from us that we take into the overall political and economic situation when we exercise that right. I am confident we can do both of these things."

Mr John Edmunds, of GMBATU, said: "People know this Government stinks but they don't seem much interested in us at the moment."

Mr Clive Brooke, Inland Revenue Staff Federation, said unemployment was the Government's Achilles Heel.

Mrs Betty Ward, National Union of Public Employees, said that year after year Congress had debated unemployment but they had never been able to do anything about it.

Mr Bill Rippon, National Union of Teachers, said there was major concern over the very sharp increase in the use of fixed term and temporary contracts in teaching employment and many other areas.

Employers could respond to fluctuations in demand, financial constraints and political pressures very speedily by failing to renew the contract and so reduce their workforce. It was a very convenient tool for employers and had little regard for the uncertainty and insecurity it created among work people.

It must be of particular concern to Congress because it could enable employers to avoid basic employment protection legislation, Mr Rippon said.

Teachers signing away rights

His union had evidence of some local authorities that required teachers to sign what they called a waiver clause, which would deny them basic protection rights unionist fought so hard to obtain.

Mr Rippon said his union was firmly opposed to fixed term and temporary contracts, except for a limited number of situations. If there could be a statutory limitation it would be to the advantage and benefit of all unions whose members were subject to such contracts.

Bernard Levin, page 10

## Working hours

### Overtime difficulty for unions

Replacing a general call to restrict overtime with a precise demand on contractual overtime was not advice that many unions would find practical, Mr David Basnett said in replying for the general council to debate on unemployment and working time.

Before the congress was a composite motion calling for a standard working week of 32 hours, minimum annual holidays of six weeks for everyone, a reduction of overtime to the absolute minimum, the elimination of all contractual overtime and

legislation to limit the permissible amount of overtime in any week.

The motion, which was carried overwhelmingly, also called for the retirement age to be reduced in ways that maximized job creation, imaginative use of other means of reducing working time and improving working life.

Mr Tony Young of the National Communications Union, the mover of the resolution, said the idea that new technology by itself was going to create jobs was misguided.



Gavin Laird: Teetering on the brink.

## Infrastructure

### Jobless 'should be rebuilding schools'

Millions of children attend seriously overcrowded schools with leaking roofs, outside lavatories and inadequate staff accommodation, Mr Don Winters, of the National Union of Teachers, said. The people whose skills could be used to remedy the situation were in the dole queue.

Mr Winters was speaking in support of a composite motion, overwhelmingly carried, calling on the general council to continue the campaign for planned renewal and development of the infrastructure through sustained public sector investment in the construction industry and to ensure that construction had proper priority in a national regeneration programme.

"All this damage to our schools and children is being reflected by people who use their own wealth to insulate

themselves and their children and grandchildren from the consequences of their policies," he said.

Mr Albert Williams, Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, the mover of the motion, said the new Thatcher home in south London was the work of a well known firm which had assembled its own estates of high density housing at high cost to purchasers.

"We should see that our effort concentrates primarily on the problem of shelter for the homeless," he added.

Seconding the motion, Mr Paul Gallagher, of the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunication and Plumbing Union, said the policy of keeping half a million building workers on the dole at an incalculable cost in terms of human misery was absurd.

## Training

### YTS reforms demanded

Education and training represented a most important means of reversing economic decline because the next generation needed to be fit to lead the recovery, Mr Peter Dawson, general secretary of the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, said.

He was moving a 65-line composite motion which included a call for "a properly resourced expansion of education and training for the whole 16 to 18 age group" and

an expansion of all aspects of higher education.

It also said the "short-term economic-benefit approach" in the Green Paper *The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s* was "fundamentally philistine and anti-education".

Mr Dawson said youth training should be reformed because without it young people would be at the mercy of individual employers.

The motion was carried.

## Higher education

### Jenkins castigates 'worst record in industrialized world'

Britain had the lowest level of further and higher education of the industrialized nations, Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, told delegates. The proportion of working class children at universities was falling every year.

Mr Jenkins, submitting his final report of the education committee of which he has been chairman for five years, said trade unionists knew the perils, dangers and humiliations of illiteracy. They found themselves in a situation where the recent Green Paper on higher education would block off working class children from opportunities they should have.

Sir Keith Joseph's ambition was to be the first minister in any government to shut down a university since Idi Amin, Mr Jenkins said. Last year, 13,000 well qualified applicants failed to score a university place because of the 1981 cuts. The Green Paper, *The Development of Higher Education into the 1990s*, was based on an annual 2 per cent cut in spending.

Mr Jenkins said: "I want us to have a situation where the really expanding industry in our society is that of teaching and caring. We want a situation where we can actually select, elect and groom carefully young leaders for the future. I want a situation where there is a very large cadre of labour movement leaders, I see education as a liberation philosophy. It is about human talents flourishing for the benefit of all society."

Delegates carried unanimously a National Union of Teachers motion condemning the curtailment and distortion of the education system resulting from the Government's centrally imposed doctrine and the way the Government had developed the role of the Manpower Services Commission in education. It called on the trade union movement, through the Education Alliance, to campaign vigorously in defence of a decentralized education system.

Mr Gordon Green, of the NUT, moving the motion said that if there was one issue which should unite this conference during the teachers' dispute it was education.

Teachers were locked into a battle to preserve the existence of state education. There was a central government attack on their attitude to freedom and what they taught. Local authorities were becoming the tools of central government and were unable to raise money to meet the needs of residents.

Money for new development was provided only if Sir Keith liked the scheme and it suited his ideological purpose. The private sector flourished, while the state schools were starved of basic provision.

The majority of those keen to condemn teachers did not use the state sector for their children.

A National Association of Schoolmasters and Union of Women Teachers motion on the need to provide appropriate education and training for 14 to 18-year-olds to meet the needs of business and industry was remitted to the General Council for consideration.

Mr L. Cooper said in moving the motion that he did not believe his task as a teacher was to prepare young people for a life of unemployment.



Mr Jenkins, submitting final report.

## Museums

### Entry charges under fire

The imposition of admission charges at museums and galleries would create cultural apartheid because the treasures of the nation would become available only to the rich and privileged, Mr John Ward, general secretary of the Association of First Division Civil Servants, said.

He was successfully moving a motion calling on the TUC General Council to press for the continuation of the principle of free admission to national collections.

"Our museums and galleries have an important role in education and in liberating the spirit," he said.

Mrs Kate Losinska, president of the Civil and Public Services Association, seconding the

motion, said: "The policy of admission charges did not, of itself, threaten jobs. In fact, some extra staff had been taken on to deal with the administration and collection of entrance charges."

Today's debates

Today's debates include, in the morning, the Press and broadcasting, public service pay and cash limits, and the privatization of British Gas.

The future of Ravenscroft steelworks will also be discussed. In the afternoon, peace and disarmament and South Africa are expected to be discussed, as well as women's rights and equal pay and opportunities.

## CONFERENCE NOTEBOOK

This was to have been the day when the TUC was rent asunder by expulsions, walk-outs and unprecedented inter-necine warfare.

Mr Clive Jenkins opened proceedings by reminding the Congress of "the perils, dangers and disasters of illiteracy" - a timely comment given some of the main speeches of the previous two days.

But Mr Norman Willis, TUC general secretary and chief offender against all known rules of grammar and syntax, was absent from the platform. Where was he? Licking his wounds from the previous day's mauling from Mr Scargill, doing a deal to save the TUC, or had he overstepped? Delegates began to speculate furiously and loudly, while worthy speeches were made on the subject of education.

### Modulated tones replace rant

Chairman Eccles had to call for quiet. The worthy speech went on in an atmosphere of unreality, with the carefully modulated tones and knowing smiles of teachers and university lecturers replacing the familiar rant of the likes of Scargill, Todd, and Bickerton.

Shortly afterwards, Mr Willis lowered his reassuring bulk into his front-row seat on the platform. He did not look nervous or cowed. After a few moments, he allowed a smirk to spread gradually across his face.

The dreadful truth was out. A deal had been done.

The real drama was in the corridors outside, where industrial and labour correspondents were queuing up to use the ceremonial hara-kiri knife. After the rainmen's strike which never happened, the miners' resolution which succeeded on Tuesday against impossible odds, the "greatest crisis in the TUC's history" was rapidly turning into the greatest anticlimax.

### Willis sticks to his script

The cognoscenti were watching Mr David Basnett, understood to be the prime mover behind the proposed expulsion of the AUEW, Ramour had it that he had had a change of heart after a full and frank exchange of views with Mr Kinloch the previous evening. A small cut on his lip was the only visible clue - but this turned out to be a red herring.

When Mr Willis rose in the afternoon to deliver his keynote speech on unemployment, the delegates stood to applaud before he even spoke. He held a few jokes, then stuck to his script with rare self-restraint. A standing ovation was obligatory.

Word had got round, the ranks had closed and to the intense disappointment of Fleet Street common sense prevailed - or so it seemed. It is rash to be sure of anything in Blackpool this week.

Rupert Morris

### Pravda accuses US delegation of using old arms arguments

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Pravda spread its report of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's meeting with eight American senators across its front page yesterday, leading Russians to comment that the superpowers were at least talking to one another after a long period of acrimony.

Pravda's photograph of Mr Gorbachev, the delegation's leader, in expansive mood, hands apart in a forceful gesture.

But the report was strongly critical of the visiting senators and of the Reagan Administration, and Soviet officials and Western diplomats were for once unanimous in suggesting that Senator Robert Byrd, of West Virginia, the delegation's leader, had given a more optimistic and upbeat view of East-West relations than was justified by the Kremlin's current line.

Senator Byrd, Democratic leader in the Senate, said that the Soviet leader had indicated Moscow's willingness to make "radical proposals" on arms control, provided Mr Reagan was prepared to negotiate on weapons in space, and above all on Star Wars.

Mr Reagan and Mr Gorbachev

met in November in Geneva for the first Soviet-American summit since 1979. Diplomats said Mr Gorbachev had made the same offer in a number of speeches since coming to power last March.

His genial and reasonable approach during his encounter with the senators was part of the Kremlin's campaign to influence Western opinion in the run-up to the summit, observers said, and followed the moderate tone of Mr Gorbachev's interview this week in *Time* magazine which combined protestations of Soviet modernisation with blistering attacks on the United States.

Pravda said Mr Gorbachev had stressed the need for statesmen and parliamentarians to be responsible and serious, an implied snub to the senators. In his interview with *Time* he portrayed American politicians as intransigent and too quick to dismiss Soviet proposals. Pravda said the senators had repeated standard arguments which boiled down to a justification of the Reagan policy of "whipping up the arms race."

The senators, who have now left the Soviet Union, found Mr Gorbachev able, energetic and alert, and an astute lawyer (he has a law degree). But some of the group, including Senator Sam Nunn of Georgia, were more cautious than Senator Byrd in their assessment of the prospects for superpower rapprochement.

They emphasized that hard-line Soviet views on issues such as Afghanistan did not appear to have shifted. The Soviet press has this week carried harsh attacks on the United States for waging an undeclared war on Afghanistan by supporting the rebels.

Soviet television reported yesterday that Mr Gorbachev had left Moscow for Siberia, and was visiting the Tyumen oilfields, which produce over half the Soviet Union's oil output.

The visit follows earlier "meet the people" walkabouts. "We must all change our work styles," he said. "That goes for all of us in Moscow right down to regional levels."

Leading article, page 11

### Why Singapore pension was spurned

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

Mr Devan Nair, a former President of Singapore, said yesterday that he intended to "seek a modest living on my own" after rejecting £20,000 a year state pension.

In a long letter of explanation to *The Straits Times* he said that he could not accept Parliament's offer because it was tied to "clearly unacceptable conditions" that amounted to financial coercion.

Announcing the pension to the House on Saturday, the Law Minister, Mr E. W. Barker, said that Mr Devan Nair had

responded to treatment for alcoholism that prompted his sudden retirement five months ago.

But the danger of recidivism among alcoholics was high, and the support was conditional on Mr Devan Nair's agreeing to "receive and abide by such medical advice and treatment as may be prescribed for him."

Mr Devan Nair said the New York doctor who treated him for three months declared him healthy enough to resume whatever responsibilities he desired to undertake. "I am

certain he would regard as highly untherapeutic, and hence gravely contra-indicated, any kind of coercion."

The opposition MP, Mr J. B. Jeyaretnam (Workers Party) yesterday accused Mr Barker of not telling MPs the whole truth; and asked him to explain why he withheld that the former President had already warned him he would not accept a conditional pension, and why he gave the impression that Mr Nair still needed medical treatment.

### Sirens to warn of pollution

From Sue Branford, Cubatão

Sirens, similar to those used in Britain during the Second World War, are being installed in the town of Cubatão on the coast of Brazil to warn the population, not of an imminent air raid, but of a more insidious enemy - toxic chemicals and inflammable oil derivatives.

Cubatão is a town of 100,000, about 25 miles from the industrial metropolis of São Paulo. Conveniently situated about eight miles from the port of Santos, Cubatão has taken on dirty servicing tasks for Brazil's industrial sector.

Using largely imported crude oil, it produces fertilizers, petrochemicals and oil derivatives, as well as steel products. This concentration has turned Cubatão into probably the most polluted city in the world.

Anti-pollution equipment is being fitted, thanks in part to World Bank financing, but as yet progress has been modest. The level of air pollution is seven times the maximum considered tolerable by the World Health Organisation.

Cubatão achieved temporary international notoriety in February 1984, when petrol leaked from one of the huge pipes taking oil derivatives over the mountain to São Paulo. The petrol went up in flames in the middle of the night, setting fire to a large shanty-town. An unknown number of people, possibly as many as 1,000 were killed.

Since the fire, there have been other leaks of toxic or inflammable products. The most serious, of ammonia, led to the evacuation in the middle of the night of another shanty town, perched outside the gates of one of the factories. It is hoped that the system of sirens, to be used with loudspeakers, will reduce the level of panic



Richard Ramirez leaving court after being charged with a murder attributed to the 'Night Stalker'.

### 'Night Stalker' suspect charged with murder

Los Angeles (Reuters) - The alleged "Night Stalker" killer, Richard Ramirez, was yesterday taken to court in handcuffs and leg chains and charged with the murder of a man aged 66, burglary and sexual assaults.

Police have accused him of committing 16 murders during six months in California. Mr Ramirez, aged 25, was making his first court appearance; he was captured by an angry group of people last Saturday.

The district attorney, Mr Ira Reiner, said that he expected further charges would be filed within two weeks.

The man whom police alleged entered homes through unlocked doors or windows at night and spread terror across California shielded his face when he was led into a packed Los Angeles municipal court. Sitting behind a bullet-proof screen, he said "yes" when asked if he waived his right to enter a plea at present. He was captured on Saturday

by a group shouting "It's the killer", after being recognized from a police photograph in a poor district of Los Angeles.

He was charged yesterday with the murder of Mr William Doi, who was shot and killed in his home in Monterey Park, Los Angeles, in May. Mr Ramirez was also charged with rape and other sexual assaults on Mrs Doi.

The murder charge involves special circumstances. Under California law there is a series of special circumstances, including multiple murders, torture murders and murder connected with rape, for which the prosecution may seek the death penalty. No-one has died in the California gas chamber since 1967.

After yesterday's hearing Mr Ramirez was returned to jail to await a hearing on Monday. Mr Reiner said: "There is a mountain of evidence that has to be collated, analyzed and investigated."

### Pol Pot's removal scorned by Hanoi

Hanoi (AFP) - Vietnam said yesterday that the announcement that Pol Pot had been removed as military chief of the Khmer Rouge was an insufficient gesture by the main Cambodian resistance faction.

In Hanoi's first reaction to Monday's announcement, an official communiqué said: "The Vietnamese position on the elimination of the Pol Pot clique has already been clearly expressed." The Khmer Rouge is backed by Peking. It is the strongest faction within the tripartite Cambodian resistance fighting some 150,000 to 170,000 Vietnamese troops stationed in Cambodia.

Observers say that the Vietnamese statement recalls that issued by Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia at the eleventh Indo-China meeting of foreign ministers in Phnom Penh on August 15 and 16.

The conference communiqué said that negotiations on national reconciliation in Cambodia could take place only on the basis of the "elimination of the Pol Pot clique."

Attacked as a trick: The Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin Government in Phnom Penh denounced the retirement yesterday as a trick (Paul

Routledge writes from Singapore).

The state-run news agency SPK, monitored in Bangkok, said: "The enemy has tried many tricks before, but it has failed shamefully. This one will end in the same way."

In Peking, the Chinese Foreign Minister said: "It appears that such a change will be conducive to unity among the Khmer people and enhance their struggle against Vietnamese aggression to save the country."

Khmer Rouge radio announced on Monday that Pol Pot was retiring at 60 as all top-level cadres are expected to do, and would become chairman of a high-ranking Army technical committee.

WASHINGTON: The Reagan Administration has ruled out US military aid to Cambodian rebels despite the report of Pol Pot's retirement (AP rewire).

The non-Communist forces are led by Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Mr Son Bann, a former Cambodian Prime Minister. Their coalition with the Khmer Rouge had raised concern that Pol Pot might dominate a new Government if the current pro-Vietnam regime in Phnom Penh is overthrown.

### Uganda leaders try again

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Delegations from Uganda's ruling Military Council and the National Resistance Army (NRA) led by the former Defence Minister, Mr Yoweri Museveni, met here yesterday to resume the peace talks which were broken off last week.

President Moi of Kenya is again chairing the meeting, indicating Kenya's anxiety to see a realistic settlement of differences.

The NRA, largest of the guerrilla groups which had been

fighting President Obote, insisted on holding the talks outside Uganda, though several smaller guerrilla groups have taken part in separate talks in Kampala and have announced their support for the Military Council.

Mr Museveni has been pressing for half the seats on the Military Council, on the ground that his force created the conditions in which the July 27 coup could take place.



## Sikh extremists murder leading Delhi politician in Punjab poll violence

From Richard Ford, Delhi

Terrorists shouting slogans in favour of an independent Sikh state shot dead a leading member of India's ruling Congress (I) Party yesterday in the latest of a wave of attacks which have claimed the lives of four politicians in five weeks.

Mr Arjun Dass's security guard also died in the attack, and his brother and personal assistant were injured together with five others.

The assassination, believed to be the work of Sikh extremists, occurred only hours after three people died in the Punjab when gunmen sprayed villagers with bullets before fleeing on motor scooters. Eight other people were injured in separate attacks in the Amritsar and Hoshiarpur districts. In another incident in the state one person was killed in a shoot-out near a police station.

The upsurge in violence comes amid fears that Sikh extremists are intending to disrupt elections in the Punjab on September 25. Each candidate will be allowed five armed bodyguards, and there are

reports that the authorities are considering issuing all those standing bullet-proof jackets.

Mr Dass, aged 45, is the second leading figure in the party of the Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to be killed in Delhi in 35 days.

Like Lalit Maken, the Congress (I) MP killed in similar circumstances five weeks ago, Mr Dass is believed to have been on a Sikh extremist "hit list" for his alleged part in inciting Hindu attacks on Sikhs after the assassination of Indira Gandhi in November.

Three terrorists, two of them clean-shaven and one with a beard and turban indicating that he was probably a Sikh, burst into Mr Dass's office in south Delhi as he was holding his surgery and shouted pro-Khalistan slogans as they began firing indiscriminately with sub-machine guns.

Mr Dass, a leading member of Delhi's metropolitan council since 1972, was hit several times. He was dead on arrival at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences.

His personal security guard, Mr Vijender Singh, was also killed and of the 10 people in the office seven were injured, two of them seriously.

Mr Dass was a close associate of Sanjay Gandhi, the late brother of the Prime Minister, and remained an influential figure in the party after the emergency of 1975-77. He was also a prominent supporter of Mr Gandhi and the Prime Minister was the first to visit the hospital with his condolences.

He then met senior security officials to review the situation, pressing them to urgent measures to increase security.

As Sikh organizations in Delhi condemned the assassination, President Zail Singh spoke of his unhappiness at this "dangerous trend of violence".

Since the assassination of Mr Maken, his wife and an unemployed constituent at the end of July by suspected Sikh terrorists, a leading Congress (I) politician in the Punjab and Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, leader of the Sikh Akali Dal party, have also been murdered.



Distraught relatives weeping outside a Delhi hospital yesterday after learning that Mr Arjun Dass, the shot politician, had died.

## Sri Lankan killings force curfew

From Our Correspondent, Colombo

A sixteen-hour curfew was imposed on the Eastern Province district of Trincomalee yesterday after eight soldiers were killed by landmines and arson attacks burned homes and shops.

In Weligama, near Trincomalee, three soldiers were killed and eight injured when their vehicle was blown up by a Tamil separatist landmine.

In another incident on the Polonnaruwa-Batticaloa Road, Tamil guerrillas dressed in army and police uniforms

ambushed and blew up another army vehicle, killing five soldiers.

It was not clear who was responsible but the Government said that the curfew in the area was a clampdown after conflicts between Tamil terrorists and Sinhala villagers.

The curfew began at 2pm yesterday and was to end at 6am today.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet spokesman, Dr Anandaissa de Alwis, said yesterday that the cabinet had not discussed

devolution proposals contained in a working paper prepared in Delhi after 10 days of consultations between President Jayewardene's brother, Mr Hector Jayewardene, and the Indian Foreign Secretary, Mr Romesh Bhandari.

But de Alwis said that the Sri Lanka Government was awaiting clarification from Tamil representatives after fatal attacks on two prominent members of the moderate Tamil United Liberation Front in the Northern Province on Tuesday.

## President of Iran starts new term

Tehran (Reuters) - Ayatollah Khomeini yesterday inaugurated President Ali Khamenei for a second four-year term.

In a ceremony in a mosque attached to his north Tehran residence, Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Ahmad, read his father's decree to an audience of senior Iranian officials and foreign diplomats. After President Khomeini's acceptance speech the Ayatollah spoke himself, giving a warning of the seductions of power, and then blessed the Government.

President Khamenei, aged 46, a cleric, won last month's election with 89 per cent of the 14.2 million votes cast.

● Fewer votes: According to final figures for the presidential elections 2.6 million fewer people voted than in 1981, when President Khamenei was first elected. (Hazhir Teimourian writes).

Since then, the minimum voting age has been reduced to 15 to increase the number of voters to more than 23 million. The result cannot fail to disappoint the Ayatollah, who had urged his supporters to cast "a vote of confidence in Islam", regardless of whom they elected.

● BAGHDAD: Iraq marked the fifth anniversary of the start of its war with Iran yesterday with rallies and special radio and television programmes (Reuters reports).

Iran dated the outbreak of war from September 4, 1980, when Iran shelled Iraqi border towns.

Iran considered the real outbreak to have been September 23, 1980, when Iraqi forces crossed into Iran.

## Champagne growers in disaster call to Paris

From Diana Geddes Paris

Champagne growers have asked the French Government to declare the region a disaster area after the destruction of more than a sixth of champagne vineyards in the winter's severe frosts and hail storms. The predicted drop in the harvest is to about half the average and to a third of the bumper years of 1982 and 1983.

Growers expect a maximum of 2.750lb of grapes an acre this year's harvest, which is due to begin on September 26, compared with 7,900lb in an average year, and up to 13,200lb in 1982 and 1983. About 12,500 of the 60,000 acres of champagne vines have had to be grubbed out.

The Beaujolais Nouveau will not be released until November 21 instead of the usual November 15, the interprofessional Union of Beaujolais Wines said yesterday.

The change has been made because the union felt it would make life easier for sellers, transporters and consumers if the release date was kept to a specific day of the week, the third Thursday in November, rather than to a specific date.

The date for the beginning of this year's Beaujolais harvest has not been fixed, but is expected to fall around September 30.

## Concorde pilot

Toulouse (Reuters) - M Jean Franchi, the first man to take the Anglo-French Concorde to twice the speed of sound, was buried yesterday after having died of cancer at the age of 62.

## Afghan casualties pour into Pakistan

Delhi - Heavy casualties from a huge Soviet-Afghan Government offensive in Afghanistan are causing serious problems for the Red Cross in eastern Pakistan. (Richard Ford writes).

Medical teams at the hospital in Peshawar are treating hundreds of men suffering from

bullet wounds and injuries caused by bomb blast.

Extra doctors have been flown to the hospital, where staff are reported working around the clock to cope with the injured from what Western sources describe as the biggest offensive since the guerrilla war began.

The offensive has been under

way for 10 days and it is reported that fighting in the Pakia region has taken place within a mile of the border with Pakistan.

Large numbers of commandos are reported to have been dropped from the helicopters to attack the Afghan guerrillas and to seal routes into the province.

## Kasparov scores a stunning victory

By Raymond Keene

Gary Kasparov, the world chess championship challenger, has struck a vital blow in the campaign to capture the world title.

On Tuesday night, he adjourned with a great advantage in the first game of his match with Anatoly Karpov and the world champion duly resigned the game yesterday morning, without resuming play.

Kasparov has never before started with a loss in a world championship contest, and this is the first occasion on which he has lost three consecutive games to the same opponent.

It was at that point that Mr Florencio Campomanes, president of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), stepped in to annul the contest.

Kasparov's conduct of the first game was marked by speed of thought and innovative opening concepts. The variation of the Nimzo-Indian defence chosen by Kasparov was used by his self-confessed hero, Alexander Alekhine, in the 1930s. But it had never before surfaced in a world title match.

Karpov's mistaken manoeuvre of 9... queen to knight 3

followed by 10... queen takes knight's pawn, led to great difficulties in developing his queen's side forces.

On move 25, the champion was forced to surrender a crucial pawn with the desperate 25... pawn to queen knight 4; thereafter Kasparov's technique found no problems in forcing victory.

First game

White: Kasparov. Black: Karpov.

Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 P-Q4 N-K3 2 P-K3 P-K4 3 P-K4 P-K4 4 P-Q4 P-K4 5 P-Q4 P-K4 6 P-Q4 P-K4 7 P-Q4 P-K4 8 P-Q4 P-K4 9 P-Q4 P-K4 10 P-Q4 P-K4 11 P-Q4 P-K4 12 P-Q4 P-K4 13 P-Q4 P-K4 14 P-Q4 P-K4 15 P-Q4 P-K4 16 P-Q4 P-K4 17 P-Q4 P-K4 18 P-Q4 P-K4 19 P-Q4 P-K4 20 P-Q4 P-K4 21 P-Q4 P-K4 22 P-Q4 P-K4 23 P-Q4 P-K4 24 P-Q4 P-K4 25 P-Q4 P-K4 26 P-Q4 P-K4 27 P-Q4 P-K4 28 P-Q4 P-K4 29 P-Q4 P-K4 30 P-Q4 P-K4 31 P-Q4 P-K4 32 P-Q4 P-K4 33 P-Q4 P-K4 34 P-Q4 P-K4 35 P-Q4 P-K4 36 P-Q4 P-K4 37 P-Q4 P-K4 38 P-Q4 P-K4 39 P-Q4 P-K4 40 P-Q4 P-K4 41 P-Q4 P-K4 42 P-Q4 P-K4 43 P-Q4 P-K4 44 P-Q4 P-K4 45 P-Q4 P-K4 46 P-Q4 P-K4 47 P-Q4 P-K4 48 P-Q4 P-K4 49 P-Q4 P-K4 50 P-Q4 P-K4 51 P-Q4 P-K4 52 P-Q4 P-K4 53 P-Q4 P-K4 54 P-Q4 P-K4 55 P-Q4 P-K4 56 P-Q4 P-K4 57 P-Q4 P-K4 58 P-Q4 P-K4 59 P-Q4 P-K4 60 P-Q4 P-K4 61 P-Q4 P-K4 62 P-Q4 P-K4 63 P-Q4 P-K4 64 P-Q4 P-K4 65 P-Q4 P-K4 66 P-Q4 P-K4 67 P-Q4 P-K4 68 P-Q4 P-K4 69 P-Q4 P-K4 70 P-Q4 P-K4 71 P-Q4 P-K4 72 P-Q4 P-K4 73 P-Q4 P-K4 74 P-Q4 P-K4 75 P-Q4 P-K4 76 P-Q4 P-K4 77 P-Q4 P-K4 78 P-Q4 P-K4 79 P-Q4 P-K4 80 P-Q4 P-K4 81 P-Q4 P-K4 82 P-Q4 P-K4 83 P-Q4 P-K4 84 P-Q4 P-K4 85 P-Q4 P-K4 86 P-Q4 P-K4 87 P-Q4 P-K4 88 P-Q4 P-K4 89 P-Q4 P-K4 90 P-Q4 P-K4 91 P-Q4 P-K4 92 P-Q4 P-K4 93 P-Q4 P-K4 94 P-Q4 P-K4 95 P-Q4 P-K4 96 P-Q4 P-K4 97 P-Q4 P-K4 98 P-Q4 P-K4 99 P-Q4 P-K4 100 P-Q4 P-K4 101 P-Q4 P-K4 102 P-Q4 P-K4 103 P-Q4 P-K4 104 P-Q4 P-K4 105 P-Q4 P-K4 106 P-Q4 P-K4 107 P-Q4 P-K4 108 P-Q4 P-K4 109 P-Q4 P-K4 110 P-Q4 P-K4 111 P-Q4 P-K4 112 P-Q4 P-K4 113 P-Q4 P-K4 114 P-Q4 P-K4 115 P-Q4 P-K4 116 P-Q4 P-K4 117 P-Q4 P-K4 118 P-Q4 P-K4 119 P-Q4 P-K4 120 P-Q4 P-K4 121 P-Q4 P-K4 122 P-Q4 P-K4 123 P-Q4 P-K4 124 P-Q4 P-K4 125 P-Q4 P-K4 126 P-Q4 P-K4 127 P-Q4 P-K4 128 P-Q4 P-K4 129 P-Q4 P-K4 130 P-Q4 P-K4 131 P-Q4 P-K4 132 P-Q4 P-K4 133 P-Q4 P-K4 134 P-Q4 P-K4 135 P-Q4 P-K4 136 P-Q4 P-K4 137 P-Q4 P-K4 138 P-Q4 P-K4 139 P-Q4 P-K4 140 P-Q4 P-K4 141 P-Q4 P-K4 142 P-Q4 P-K4 143 P-Q4 P-K4 144 P-Q4 P-K4 145 P-Q4 P-K4 146 P-Q4 P-K4 147 P-Q4 P-K4 148 P-Q4 P-K4 149 P-Q4 P-K4 150 P-Q4 P-K4 151 P-Q4 P-K4 152 P-Q4 P-K4 153 P-Q4 P-K4 154 P-Q4 P-K4 155 P-Q4 P-K4 156 P-Q4 P-K4 157 P-Q4 P-K4 158 P-Q4 P-K4 159 P-Q4 P-K4 160 P-Q4 P-K4 161 P-Q4 P-K4 162 P-Q4 P-K4 163 P-Q4 P-K4 164 P-Q4 P-K4 165 P-Q4 P-K4 166 P-Q4 P-K4 167 P-Q4 P-K4 168 P-Q4 P-K4 169 P-Q4 P-K4 170 P-Q4 P-K4 171 P-Q4 P-K4 172 P-Q4 P-K4 173 P-Q4 P-K4 174 P-Q4 P-K4 175 P-Q4 P-K4 176 P-Q4 P-K4 177 P-Q4 P-K4 178 P-Q4 P-K4 179 P-Q4 P-K4 180 P-Q4 P-K4 181 P-Q4 P-K4 182 P-Q4 P-K4 183 P-Q4 P-K4 184 P-Q4 P-K4 185 P-Q4 P-K4 186 P-Q4 P-K4 187 P-Q4 P-K4 188 P-Q4 P-K4 189 P-Q4 P-K4 190 P-Q4 P-K4 191 P-Q4 P-K4 192 P-Q4 P-K4 193 P-Q4 P-K4 194 P-Q4 P-K4 195 P-Q4 P-K4 196 P-Q4 P-K4 197 P-Q4 P-K4 198 P-Q4 P-K4 199 P-Q4 P-K4 200 P-Q4 P-K4 201 P-Q4 P-K4 202 P-Q4 P-K4 203 P-Q4 P-K4 204 P-Q4 P-K4 205 P-Q4 P-K4 206 P-Q4 P-K4 207 P-Q4 P-K4 208 P-Q4 P-K4 209 P-Q4 P-K4 210 P-Q4 P-K4 211 P-Q4 P-K4 212 P-Q4 P-K4 213 P-Q4 P-K4 214 P-Q4 P-K4 215 P-Q4 P-K4 216 P-Q4 P-K4 217 P-Q4 P-K4 218 P-Q4 P-K4 219 P-Q4 P-K4 220 P-Q4 P-K4 221 P-Q4 P-K4 222 P-Q4 P-K4 223 P-Q4 P-K4 224 P-Q4 P-K4 225 P-Q4 P-K4 226 P-Q4 P-K4 227 P-Q4 P-K4 228 P-Q4 P-K4 229 P-Q4 P-K4 230 P-Q4 P-K4 231 P-Q4 P-K4 232 P-Q4 P-K4 233 P-Q4 P-K4 234 P-Q4 P-K4 235 P-Q4 P-K4 236 P-Q4 P-K4 237 P-Q4 P-K4 238 P-Q4 P-K4 239 P-Q4 P-K4 240 P-Q4 P-K4 241 P-Q4 P-K4 242 P-Q4 P-K4 243 P-Q4 P-K4 244 P-Q4 P-K4 245 P-Q4 P-K4 246 P-Q4 P-K4 247 P-Q4 P-K4 248 P-Q4 P-K4 249 P-Q4 P-K4 250 P-Q4 P-K4 251 P-Q4 P-K4 252 P-Q4 P-K4 253 P-Q4 P-K4 254 P-Q4 P-K4 255 P-Q4 P-K4 256 P-Q4 P-K4 257 P-Q4 P-K4 258 P-Q4 P-K4 259 P-Q4 P-K4 260 P-Q4 P-K4 261 P-Q4 P-K4 262 P-Q4 P-K4 263 P-Q4 P-K4 264 P-Q4 P-K4 265 P-Q4 P-K4 266 P-Q4 P-K4 267 P-Q4 P-K4 268 P-Q4 P-K4 269 P-Q4 P-K4 270 P-Q4 P-K4 271 P-Q4 P-K4 272 P-Q4 P-K4 273 P-Q4 P-K4 274 P-Q4 P-K4 275 P-Q4 P-K4 276 P-Q4 P-K4 277 P-Q4 P-K4 278 P-Q4 P-K4 279 P-Q4 P-K4 280 P-Q4 P-K4 281 P-Q4 P-K4 282 P-Q4 P-K4 283 P-Q4 P-K4 284 P-Q4 P-K4 285 P-Q4 P-K4 286 P-Q4 P-K4 287 P-Q4 P-K4 288 P-Q4 P-K4 289 P-Q4 P-K4 290 P-Q4 P-K4 291 P-Q4 P-K4 292 P-Q4 P-K4 293 P-Q4 P-K4 294 P-Q4 P-K4 295 P-Q4 P-K4 296 P-Q4 P-K4 297 P-Q4 P-K4 298 P-Q4 P-K4 299 P-Q4 P-K4 300 P-Q4 P-K4 301 P-Q4 P-K4 302 P-Q4 P-K4 303 P-Q4 P-K4 304 P-Q4 P-K4 305 P-Q4 P-K4 306 P-Q4 P-K4 307 P-Q4 P-K4 308 P-Q4 P-K4 309 P-Q4 P-K4 310 P-Q4 P-K4 311 P-Q4 P-K4 312 P-Q4 P-K4 313 P-Q4 P-K4 314 P-Q4 P-K4 315 P-Q4 P-K4 316 P-Q4 P-K4 317 P-Q4 P-K4 318 P-Q4 P-K4 319 P-Q4 P-K4 320 P-Q4 P-K4 321 P-Q4 P-K4 322 P-Q4 P-K4 323 P-Q4 P-K4 324 P-Q4 P-K4 325 P-Q4 P-K4 326 P-Q4 P-K4 327 P-Q4 P-K4 328 P-Q4 P-K4 329 P-Q4 P-K4 330 P-Q4 P-K4 331 P-Q4 P-K4 332 P-Q4 P-K4 333 P-Q4 P-K4 334 P-Q4 P-K4 335 P-Q4 P-K4 336 P-Q4 P-K4 337 P-Q4 P-K4 338 P-Q4 P-K4 339 P-Q4 P-K4 340 P-Q4 P-K4 341 P-Q4 P-K4 342 P-Q4 P-K4 343 P-Q4 P-K4 344 P-Q4 P-K4 345 P-Q4 P-K4 346 P-Q4 P-K4 347 P-Q4 P-K4 348 P-Q4 P-K4 349 P-Q4 P-K4 350 P-Q4 P-K4 351 P-Q4 P-K4 352 P-Q4 P-K4 353 P-Q4 P-K4 354 P-Q4 P-K4 355 P-Q4 P-K4 356 P-Q4 P-K4 357 P-Q4 P-K4 358 P-Q4 P-K4 359 P-Q4 P-K4 360 P-Q4 P-K4 361 P-Q4 P-K4 362 P-Q4 P-K4 363 P-Q4 P-K4 364 P-Q4 P-K4 365 P-Q4 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## South Africa in crisis

## Rumours of foreign bank backlash put rand under yet more pressure

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

The rand was under pressure again on the foreign exchange market yesterday, at one point touching a low of 37.25 US cents after closing on Tuesday night at 41.9 cents. It recovered during the afternoon to about 40 cents with Reserve Bank support but fell back to 38 cents at the close.

The currency had a value of 45 cents on Monday, when the foreign exchange market was reopened for business after the Government's announcement on Sunday night that it was imposing a four-month "standstill" on the repayment of some categories of foreign loans.

There were persistent rumours in Johannesburg financial circles yesterday that the exchange market might again be closed, and also that foreign banks which have been denied repayment of loans were considering retaliatory legal action.

Dr Andries Treurnicht, leader of the extreme right-wing Conservative Party, which broke away from the ruling National Party in 1982, attributed the "disastrous" economic situation to the Government's "keeping our security forces on a leash and allowing them to use only birdshot and rubber bullets".

He said the Government had allowed itself to be deceived by fear of what the outside world would say if a large number of rioters were killed in a single incident (as happened on March 21, near Uitenhage, when the police used real bullets).

Dr Treurnicht, who represents quite a broad swathe of white opinion, maintained that by defaulting on its foreign loans South Africa has sunk to the level of Peru. He predicted big swings to his party at forthcoming by-elections.

Almost as if inspired by Dr Treurnicht's remarks, police in Cape Town wielding leather whips, savagely broke up a peaceful protest by some 300 coloured children in the city's main Adderley Street.

Police and traffic authorities reported that youths in coloured areas around Cape Town were still erecting makeshift barricades on roads and throwing stones. Last night the main road to the airport was closed briefly.

An off-duty black policeman was stabbed and burnt to death in Grahamstown in the Cape on Tuesday, it was disclosed yesterday, close to where police and soldiers were trying to rescue a national serviceman trapped beneath an armoured car involved in an accident.

Meanwhile, the black National Union of Mineworkers, which on Tuesday night

suspended a two-day strike on some gold and coal mines, yesterday announced that it was seeking an urgent court order to prevent one of the mining houses involved, Gencor, from evicting miners who had been on strike.

At least 70 people were arrested and 16 injured during the strike, and, according to the NUM, one man was killed when he was run down by a police vehicle, but the mining house later said that the man was alive, and had only hurt his foot.

The NUM has said that the suspension of the strike is conditional on the outcome of an application to the Industrial Court for a ruling on protection against "unlawful" dismissal and eviction of miners involved in a legal strike.

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## Sanctions retaliation a two-edged sword

Continued from page 1.

account for only about 7 per cent of South Africa's total, they have proved recently to be the fastest-growing export sector.

The belief that President Botha's threat of retaliation could hurt South Africa almost as much as its neighbours' claims that the most black southern African leaders have not publicly opposed sanctions: in fact, many are in favour.

At a meeting of the leaders of the nine Southern African Development Co-ordination Conference (SADCC) nations in Arusha last month, even King Mshoeshe of Lesotho, the country most heavily dependent on South Africa, urged Western states not to hold back from sanctions, for fear of damaging neighbouring states' economies. Significantly, however, the summit did not produce a formal statement on sanctions, reflecting the political disparity within the SADCC, which was established in 1980 to find ways to lessen their economic dependence on South Africa.

Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, for instance, has advocated sanctions in principle, but insists that practical realities dictate that his landlocked nation could not impose them. President Machel of Mozambique has said he would vote in favour of sanctions only if the US and Britain did so as well.

The three countries with the closest economic ties with South Africa, which would be hardest hit by sanctions, are Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland. All belong to the South African Customs Union, which was established in 1910.

The mountainous kingdom of Lesotho is encircled by South Africa and depends on the republic's road and rail network for all of its trade. South Africa provided 95 per cent of Lesotho's imports last year and, through the Customs Union, contributed 56 per cent of government revenues.

Lesotho also has the largest number of migrant workers in south Africa, 86 per cent of its wage labour force. Pretoria would only have to expel the 150,000 Lesotho newcomers to cripple that country's economy. The Customs Union also contributes heavily to government revenues of Botswana (37

per cent) and Swaziland (63 per cent).

Each gets about 90 per cent of its imports from South Africa and rely on the republic's transport system for most of its exports, though Botswana airfreights its diamonds direct to Europe. Much foreign investment in the two countries comes from South Africa.

Zimbabwe, Zambia, and to a lesser extent Malawi, also rely on South African rail and road links. Their direct trade with South Africa ranges from 50 to 85 per cent.

Zimbabwe in particular has made a considerable effort since independence to reduce depen-

dence on South Africa by directing more of its trade through Mozambique.

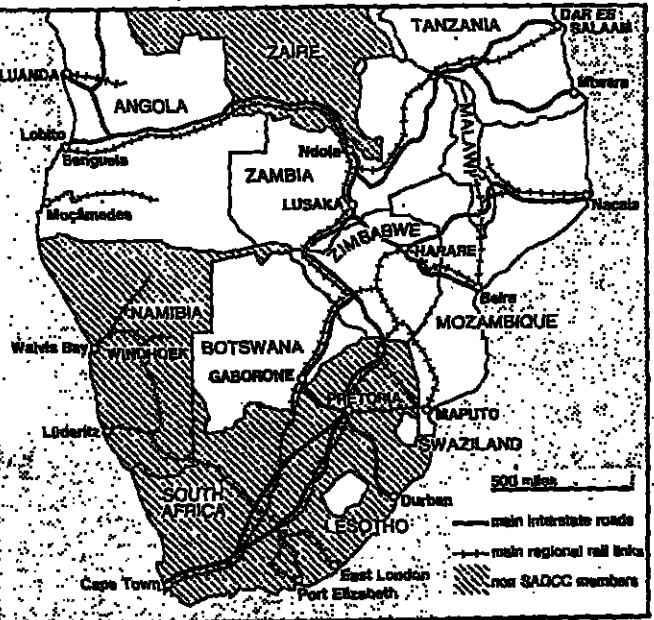
Its traditional trading port, Beira, is badly silted and attempts to export direct through Maputo have been disrupted by Mozambican rebels.

In Mozambique's case, however, the boot is on the other foot to some degree as Maputo, the capital, serves as one of South Africa's major trading terminals. Mozambique also supplies the republic with considerable electricity from the Cahora Bassa hydro-electric complex. But Mozambique derives badly-needed hard currency from both activities.

One aspect of the sanctions debate often overlooked is the cost already borne by SADCC countries because of South Africa's policy of political and military disruption.

In a submission to a recent meeting of the Organization of African Unity, the SADCC secretariat put this at more than £700 million. SADCC countries are also having to bear the cost arising from South Africa's double-digit rate of inflation and the depreciating rand.

In the short-term and even in medium-term, however, SADCC countries would suffer most if sanctions were imposed on South Africa. As Mr Claude Cheysson, former French Foreign Minister and no friend of South Africa, warned the UN Committee on Apartheid last year, "History shows that an embargo has never succeeded against countries with natural resources, whereas the weaker neighbours who are affected by it suffer horribly".



The ports and the networks of roads and railways that create interdependence in southern Africa.

## ECONOMIC DEPENDENCE ON SOUTH AFRICA

	Botswana	Lesotho	Swaziland	Malawi	Mozambique	Zimbabwe	Zambia
Trade							
Main partner	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	S. Africa	Britain
Exports to S. Africa	£38m (17%)	£28m (17%)	£42m (20%)	£3m (6%)	£23m (5%)	£7m (17%)	£3m (1%)
Imports from S. Africa	£39m (89%)	£28m (89%)	£28m (66%)	£3m (6%)	£23m (54%)	£7m (22%)	£3m (19%)
Migrant workers							
Number	29,168	150,422	13,418	30,803	59,291	16,965	-
% of wage labour force	22%	89%	15%	8%	20%	2%	-
Remittances	£21m	£99m	£2m	£11m	£43m	£2m	-
Tourism							
No. of S. African tourists	150,000	over 50,000	50,000	25,000	negligible	83,000	banned
% of total	67%	70%	60%	39%	-	24%	-
South Africa supplies							
Electricity	19%	100%	50%	70%	one third	1%	-
Oil	100%	100%	100%	70%	some	some	some
Food	most	most	some	some	some	some	some
Overseas trade via S. Africa	all	all	one third	some	some	two thirds	one third

Source: Third World Affairs.

## Washington accused of connivance

Luanda (AFP) - President Jose Eduardo dos Santos of Angola opened the non-aligned ministerial conference here yesterday and urged the movement to press for mandatory sanctions against South Africa.

He accused Washington of connivance with Pretoria and said that the Reagan Administration, "through its policy of constructive engagement, is pursuing a policy of destabilization".

He told the conference of the 101-member movement that the "firm attitude" should be taken against South Africa, and that sanctions would "in no way harm the majority of the population more than the existence of the apartheid system".

He said Pretoria had made only "facade changes" to deflect pressure to end apartheid. The South Africans were also using delaying tactics to prevent the independence of Angola's southern neighbour, Namibia, maintaining a large force near the Angola border and trying to destabilize the Luanda Government, he said.

He called on the American people to stop the US giving financial aid to rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola (Unita). The situation on Angola's southern border was "explosive", he said.

South Africa had destroyed any possibility of the planned progressive withdrawal of Cuban forces in Angola after breaking the Lusaka peace accord by not pulling out of southern Angola by an agreed time, he said.

The conference is to detail the non-aligned attitude to major world issues in a final declaration on Saturday.

## Pretoria may swap gold for overseas currency

New York (Reuters) - South Africa might very well swap gold for foreign currency in the near future, if necessary, the Reserve Bank Governor, Mr Gerhard De Kock said yesterday.

"We're aware that we could easily swap all our gold if we wanted to," Mr Koc told a news conference.

He said he had visited a number of New York banks to explain the technical implications of a standstill declared last weekend on repayment of South Africa's foreign debt.

He said he had been very cautiously received, but declined to comment when asked whether the banks had indicated a willingness to reschedule.

Mr De Kock put South Africa's total foreign debt at between \$21 and \$22 billion, including \$12 billion due within 12 months.

Of that, \$6 billion is in lines of credit between international banks, he added, emphasizing that South Africa is at pains to minimize disruption to the interbank deposit market.

Bankers said that Nedbank, a South African bank, accounts for a substantial portion of the interbank deposits, repayment of which is frozen under the South African standstill.

Asked whether Nedbank is in difficulties because of these interbank lines, Mr De Kock said: "These difficulties have been substantially, if not entirely, resolved."

Asked whether the Reserve Bank would stand behind Nedbank, Mr De Kock said he never discusses in public the affairs of private South African banks.

But he added: "The South African central bank in the past has always stood behind banks in matters of this nature."

He declined to say whether US banks were insisting on political changes in South Africa. But he said: "I hope wise counsels will prevail and we'll be able to work out economic and political solutions."

He said he hoped to name a debt negotiator after his coming talks in Europe. The person might be from a merchant bank or an individual financial expert.

## Reagan faces Senate clash

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As members of Congress return to Washington for the start of what promises to be an acrimonious autumn session, President Reagan has warned Republicans not to attack his Administration for their political gain.

Anticipating growing Congressional opposition to both parties to many of his policies, especially over the Budget deficit, protectionist legislation and South Africa, the President said that there would be no advantage to those in his party who turned against the Administration.

The House of Representatives reconvened yesterday for routine business. The Senate will not resume until Monday.

Africa. Senators are expected to approve a compromise imposing limited sanctions; it was passed overwhelmingly by the House before the recess.

The White House has indicated that Mr Reagan will veto any punitive measures as he attempts to salvage what remains of "constructive engagement" policy. But such is the strength of feeling in both parties that Congress will almost certainly find enough votes to override a veto.

Confrontation between Congress and the President, something avoided until now, also looks likely over the pressing task of trying to cut the deficit.

But the congressional plan to reduce it by \$55 billion, (£39 billion), agreed after much argument, is believed to fall well short of its target. President Reagan threatened again at the

weekend to veto any supplementary Bill, now gaining favour on Capitol Hill. But Mr James Baker, the Treasury Secretary, said yesterday there could be minor changes to the President's tax reform Bill, raising an extra \$23 billion between 1986 and 1990. But this was still less than 1 per cent of anticipated revenues.

Mr Reagan has also angered Congress by his flat rejection of any protectionist measures to curb imports flooding into the United States. Congressmen, generally in a sour and combative mood at the start of each session after hearing all the complaints of their constituents, have been tackled repeatedly by workers blaming "unfair" foreign competition, especially Japanese - for factory closures.



Woman attendants steadying Mr Peng Zhen, (left), chairman of the National People's Congress, aged 83, and Mr Xu Deheng, aged 95, during a special session in Peking to mark the 40th anniversary of China's victory over Japan.

## Basque feud exposes ETA link

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

It all began with the public taunting by one Basque political leader that a rival was so little of a nationalist at heart that he sends his son to a French-run school in San Sebastian instead of to an ikastola, the local Basque schools teaching the national language and culture.

Among Basques, charges involving nationalist sentiment, the motor of Basque politics since the region recovered its identity with the return of democracy, can quickly develop into a serious row.

Señor Juan Bandres, San Sebastian's best-known lawyer and MP in the Madrid Cortes, by his reply to the charges of Señor Xabier Arzalluz, the former Jesuit priest and strong man behind the scenes of the ruling Basque Nationalist Party, did just that.

The row has given everyone a rare glimpse into the kitchen of Basque politics and the underground passages which link up with ETA, the Basque armed separatist organization.

The dispute has particularly satisfied the Madrid Government, where the Socialists, in power for the first time in over 40 years, have reverted to their old centralist convictions about Spain's regional problem, adopted a tough approach on the security problems, and yet failed to break ETA.

In spite of some successes, for the Government, ETA has managed in the past three months to mount three big strike operations. Its most spectacular was the killing of an army colonel on the same day in June that Spain solemnly signed its accession treaty to the EEC.

Smouldering under the schools' taunt, Señor Bandres accused Señor Arzalluz of seeking to persuade ETA leaders, who had suspended their attacks because the 1981 coup attempt threatened to finish off Spain's new democracy, to take up their arms again. This, he alleged, was intended by Señor Arzalluz to force Madrid to transfer more powers to Vitoria.

Señor Arzalluz denies making any such plea, but not holding three meetings with ETA leaders during 1981.

The allegations have been arranged on Señor Bandres, with the suspicion lingering that the tiny Basque Party he leads, many of whose members are former ETA men, was partly financed by former ETA members in Madrid's eyes both Basque parties have been shown irresponsibly playing with terrorist fire.

## Terror returns to a Lebanese town

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

It was the turn of Zahle yesterday. In the narrow, little, Christian town that has scarcely heard a shot fired in anger since the Syrian siege of 1981, a car bomb exploded in mid-afternoon killing at least four people and wounding more than 40.

There was, as usual, in Lebanon's car-bomb war, no warning, and no subsequent claim of responsibility.

Local police said later that the bomb went off in the vegetable market, as vulnerable a target as those in which the other car bombs have been planted over two months.

Beirut state radio later spoke of "heavy casualties", but gave no further details. Zahle is on the western edge of the Bekaa Valley and communications with Beirut are always difficult. Syrian troops are based around the town, although under the agreement which ended the 1981 siege, they do not enter the main streets.

Yesterday's explosion started a fire in a fuel depot near the market and a pall of smoke hung over the town for hours after the explosion.

In Beirut, meanwhile, the battle for the Palestinian camp at Bourj el-Barajneh was re-

newed as Shia Muslim Amal militiamen and PLO guerrillas loyal to Mr Yassir Arafat began firing rocket-propelled grenades at each other not far from the airport.

Amal blamed the PLO for the fighting, saying that Palestinian gunmen had opened fire on a Shia neighbourhood beside the camp, and within hours the other two Palestinian camps at Sabra and Chatila were deserted.

The inhabitants, living amid the ruins of the June battles, knew only too well how quickly the conflict could spread.

Their mood was entirely in keeping with that of the rest of the west Beirut. Amal militiamen have been constructing massive new earth embankments along the front line through the centre of the city after further fighting between Christians and Muslims.

Along the western side of that front line, the fundamentalist "Hachshah" (Party of God) gunmen now almost outnumber Amal militiamen. This development is not likely to encourage the few optimists who still claim to speak for the Lebanese Government.

## West Bank fears of new Belfast

From David Bernstein, Jerusalem

Israel's 10-man inner Cabinet met in Jerusalem yesterday to discuss the continuing deterioration in security in the occupied West Bank.

The discussion followed the stabbing in Hebron on Tuesday of two Israeli soldiers, one of whom later died. A 35-year-old reservist, he was the fifth Israeli killed, allegedly by Palestinian guerrillas, this year, and the second to die in the West Bank in 10 days.

An unidentified Israeli military source was quoted on Israel Radio yesterday as saying that the situation in the area was in danger of deteriorating into "another Belfast".

A demand for stepped-up Jewish settlement in the West Bank was the most effective Israeli hostile activity there was brought up at the Cabinet meeting.

The Cabinet decided again to ask Jordan to demand the removal of bases established there in recent months by the Palestine Liberation Organization.

## Secretary in spy case 'confesses'

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Frau Margarete Höke, the secretary in the West German President's office arrested for alleged espionage, is reported to have admitted that she was a spy. Until now she has proclaimed her innocence.

She appears to have made the admission to her police interrogators, according to reliable reports. But she seems to be refusing to say whether she was working for the East Germans or for the Soviet Union.

The difference is more than academic. Writers here on espionage and related matters are increasingly coming to believe that the interests of the two Communist spy agencies are not always the same.

Frau Höke will stand trial for the German equivalent of breaches of the Official Secrets Act. A Bonn politician who employed her as a secretary some years ago told *The Times*: "I don't believe she was a Communist. She must have done it for money, or for love."

## Toast to a bold Bavarian

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

That alone, however, would not have been enough to have made him so important in West German politics for so long. Modern West Germany would not have tolerated him if he were merely noisy.

Even among people who will never vote for him, and although he may not look it, he is also regarded as "an educated man". In his youth he was a fine classical scholar, winning the highest marks in Bavaria for his finals, according to legend.

It seems that all Germany is celebrating his birthday. In a rather spectacular act of homage, the holders of the Federal Republic's two highest offices - President Richard von Weizsäcker and Chancellor Kohl - will travel to Munich for tomorrow's party.

Gold and silver coins have been minted in Bavaria to mark the anniversary. It is said that a band, which will play in his honour on Saturday, will comprise 3,000 players. For the final party, on September 14, 3,500 Bavarians have been invited to the Residence to shake his hand.

When it is all over, will

undoubtedly continue his persecution of Herr Kohl as an insufficiently Straussian conservative. For one prize he always eluded Herr Strauss: Herr Kohl's job. The highest national office he has held is Minister of Finance.

He was Chancellor candidate against the Social Democrat incumbent, Herr Helmut Schmidt, in 1980, and was decisively beaten. The rest of West Germany likes him to be controversial from outside the Bonn Chancellery, and preferably from the safe distance of Bavaria.

Herr Sebastian Haffner, a historian who is not particularly right-wing, has written that if ever West Germany finds itself in a situation similar to that of Britain in May 1940, he would hope that Herr Strauss was called to power.

In the absence of such heroic times, Herr Strauss's predicament in relation to the greatest and most successful statesman so far produced by the Federal Republic: competence than Adenauer, but Adenauer was more foxier, more refined in day-to-day politics.

## Estonians row to freedom

From Christopher Mossey, Stockholm

Three Estonians, in a daring escape from the Soviet Union, have rowed across the Baltic Sea in a tiny rubber dinghy. Last night they asked for political asylum in Sweden.

The men said they nearly drowned when, in sight of freedom, they were shipwrecked in a storm and washed ashore on a small island near the southern Finnish town of Loviisa. They were rescued by the Finnish coastguard.

In an unusual move, Finnish police granted them three-month temporary visas rather than handing them back to the Soviet Union, as is usually the case with East Bloc refugees. The Estonians say they wish to stay in Sweden.

## Mafia hunt man freed

Rome - The Italian Supreme Court has annulled a warrant issued in April for the group of 21 Sicilians, including Señor Mario Rendo from Catania, one of the island's most prominent businessmen. (John Earle writes.)

He had been arrested on the orders of Señor Carlo Palermo, a Trapani magistrate, in the centre of the fight against the Mafia, on charges including tax evasion on public works contracts.

## Elena mop-up

Pascogoula, Mississippi (AP) - Residents of Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana and Florida warned to recover from the aftermath of Hurricane Elena, grateful that there was something left to repair even though the storm damaged or destroyed nearly 17,400 houses.

## Health shots

Ankara (Reuters) - More than five million Turkish children will be inoculated against measles, polio, tetanus whooping cough, diphtheria in a nationwide campaign starting Wednesday.

## Fake priest

Innsbruck (Reuters) - The Roman Catholic Church excommunicated Axel Kolbe, a Bavarian carpenter who posed as a priest in western Austria and declared void ceremonies he conducted.

## Reagan checks

Washington (Reuters) - President Reagan will have routine post-operative checks during the next week or so following his surgery in July to remove a cancerous growth from his intestine.

## Falasha protest

Jerusalem (Reuters) - About 300 Falashas, Ethiopian Jews, shouting "the rabbis are racist", demonstrated against demands by Israel's rabbis that the immigrants undergo symbolic conversions before marrying.

## Longer term

Moscow (AP) - Soviet authorities have added two years to the five-year sentence in a labour camp of the Georgian human rights activist, Mr Merab Kostava, a dissident source said.

## González late

Peking (Reuters) - The Spanish Prime Minister, Señor Felipe González, arrived late for an official visit to Peking after his closed jet air space, diverting his flight.

## Rat hunt

Jakarta (Reuters) - President Suharto ordered Indonesian armed forces to battle voracious rats which have devoured more than 55,000 acres of rice, the nation's staple food.



## THE ARTS

## Bolshoi Ballet returning to Britain

The Bolshoi Ballet are to make their first visit to Britain for over a decade next summer. The company will play a three-week season at the Royal Opera House, opening around July 22. After that they will go to the Palace in Manchester and the Hippodrome, Birmingham, for a week in each theatre. The Bolshoi last came to London in 1974 at the Coliseum. Their previous visit to Covent Garden was 16 years ago, for a four-week season.

The repertoire is expected to contain three full-length ballets, possibly four, plus two triple bills. The *Golden Age*, choreographed by the Bolshoi's director Yuri Grigorovich, is almost certain to be included. It has only been seen once before

in the West, at Duisburg, where it was much praised. The *Golden Age* will be danced to the Shostakovich score. Prokofiev is the composer of another ballet likely to be presented, *Ivan the Terrible*. Other possibilities are *Raymonda* and *Spartacus*.

Britain will be seeing an almost new company from the Bolshoi. Few dancers remain from that 1974 season.

The Bolshoi's visit, presented by the Entertainment Corporation (run by Peter Brightman and Victoria Charlton), will almost certainly be followed by a reciprocal tour by the Royal Ballet to the Soviet Union in 1987. Both the Bolshoi and the Kirov theatres have been made

available to the Royal Ballet and, apart from Moscow and Leningrad, they will probably perform in one other venue before going on, after a four-week visit, to Japan.

This will be the Royal Ballet's first major foreign tour under Anthony Dowell, the company's director-elect. Clearly the cultural climate between Britain and the Soviet Union is getting a little warmer. Festival Ballet are due to go to Russia in the spring of next year. The presence in London at the moment of the head of the Cultural Relations Department of the USSR confirms that supposition.

John Higgins

## Theatre

Split Second  
Lyric Studio  
Hammersmith

Seventy minutes in the Queens Park Rangers' traffic jam followed by a brief collision with the Lyric's closed-door policy robbed me of the first half of Dennis McIntyre's play, on whose title I will not dwell. It appears, though, that while McIntyre's hero — a black New York policeman — is a man of endurance by the name of a white car thief — was losing his cool on stage. For a split second, he reverts from law enforcement to racial fury and shoots his enemy dead. A hasty reading of the script shows Val (Hugh Quarshie) reliving this fatal moment with his superior officer, with an old Vietnam buddy, and with his wife — telling each of them a slightly different tale, while the enormity of what he has done gradually dawns on him.

Act II, with your reviewer at last planted in his seat, proceeds to the crucial interview. This being an American play, it is, of course, with Val's father who also happens to be a retired cop. Rusty takes full advantage of his chance to read the riot act to his trigger-happy son, and to draw a flattering

comparison with his own blameless record on the toughest beats in Pittsburgh. Val thereupon retraces his steps to the matrimonial home and police headquarters, arriving, after much pounding argument, at the conclusion that he will be doing nobody a favour by owning up, and that by rubbing out the defenceless white hoodlum he has only done what his father had always longed to do. We last see him facing the tribunal and resolutely lying his way back into public service.

I am not going to insult the author or Hugh Woodbridge's cast by declaring for or against a one-incident play of which I only witnessed the post-mortem. My disconnected impressions are that the opening arrest scene is extremely well written and gives Val every motive for pulling the trigger, and that the following encounter with the black police captain (Joseph Marcell) reads a skilfully delicate line between formal inquiry, suspicion and racial feeling.

As performed, the second act generates enough interest in the question of whether or not Val will spill the beans to sustain arguments touching on black history and the rights and wrongs of defying white-apointed authority.

Mr McIntyre is himself a white American, which may



Delicate line between enquiry, suspicion and fellow-feeling: Joseph Marcell (left), Hugh Quarshie

explain his over-emphatic treatment of black speech rhythms, particularly gospel-like rhetoric, depending on brain-numbing incantation and circling repetitions: "He's old. We can't listen to him. We can't afford to listen to him." However, that is

Irving Wardle

## Promenade Concert

CSO/Rattle  
Albert Hall/Radio 3

There cannot be many more thankless tasks in music than that of singing the tenor part in *Das Lied von der Erde*. You wrench out lung and larynx to offer the whole of *Siegfried* in 10 minutes, and then you sit patiently for half an hour while the mezzo sings on and the audience forgives you ever had a part in the proceedings. Failure is guaranteed, and the best one can do is fail manfully, as Jon Vickers did on Tuesday.

Quite apart from its inherent impossibility, this cannot be a part he keeps in his repertoire much longer. It stands at some distance from the territory he has made his own, and here he sounded like a wounded hero being tormented into jollity. Samson singing for the Philistines. Some of the music went too fast for him to get a grip, and his effort at the irony of his second song suddenly and alarmingly suggested a plausible Mime. It might be as well if he steered himself away from risks such as that.

Nor can I think that this is the work for Jesse Norman, much as I admire her. It is, quite simply and obviously, too low. She was never very happy below the stage, and when

asked to sing quickly in that register she ran into trouble. Even outside it, her foreignness was evident: the very ending, for instance, should have the singer comfortably at home in her lower middle range, not plumping near to the bottom. Of course, a great deal of her contribution sounded glorious, but a great deal sounded wrong, too.

However, there were compensations. This song of the earth is really the song of the orchestra, and it is a work unlike Haydn's *Sinfonia Concertante*, which was heard before the interval, to show off Simon Rattle's special relationship with his Birmingham players. In the last movement alone there were dozens of striking instrumental moments.

There was the sepulchral noise of the double bassoon; the utterly innocent lines of solo oboe and solo flute, artlessly phrased, and a choice burble from the bass clarinet. There was also a warm but not cloying solo cello; and a marvellous entry from the first violins after their prolonged absence. And one noticed such things because this was such a brilliant and expository performance: no farewell but an invitation into new jewelled realms of sound.

Paul Griffiths

## Television

## Gloomy inquisitions

The *Interview Game* (BBC2) took in its first programme at job interviews. It was presented by an earnest woman called Margaret Simonot who stressed that the conventional candidate had the best chance and that, despite a veneer of objectivity, assessments were far from reliable.

She drew her glum conclusions after investigating interviews held by London Transport for the post of driver/conductor. One recruiter, who never allowed his charges to get a word in, described his task as making them settle down "as a friend" but there seemed an air of

desperation to the question "have you any friends on London Transport?"

Simonot warned us to beware the hidden line of questioning such oblique approaches for instance as "Do you live literally at home, so to speak?" We were never told which of the four candidates got a job, just the worrying likelihood that the lucky ones were those who had "related" to the interviewers — but there seemed an air of

Ms Simonot. In fact the whole procedure shed more light on London Transport than on how to succeed at an interview.

Wildlife on One (BBC1) returned with a marvellous programme on the maniac shrimp, *The Fastest Claw in the West*. The photography (Roger Jackman and Chris Robson) was so excellent there seemed no need for the script's gimmicky treatment of nature which, together with music from

Started Insects, conspired to present the stomatopod as a deep-sea gangster.

This "underwater mugger" has a club and a claw which, moving at 1,000 centimetres a second, make an impact equivalent to a 22-calibre bullet. The most memorable sequence was of a "smasher" knocking the legs off a crab with tremendous swiftness (the quality of sound recording also deserves a mention). Then a lobster turned up. Poor chap. In the producer Keenan Smart's words, it was "high noon" for him.

Nicholas Shakespeare

## Cinema: David Robinson at the Venice Festival

## Surpassing energy and audacity

The British presence at this year's Venice Film Festival essentially means Channel 4, which is now internationally regarded as a focus of film activity of the same importance as Italy's RAI or Germany's Second Channel. In fact the British television company is currently making a considerably greater impact than either of these organizations. Channel 4 has some kind of investment in 15 of the films on show in Venice, including such prominent competition works as Alain Tanner's *No Man's Land* and Agnes Varda's *Sans Toit ni loi*.

Out of competition, Channel 4 has shown *Letter to Brezhnev*, a first film by Chris Bernard, which in energy, originality and audacity outclasses practically everything else in sight. It also declares the existence of an indigenous Liverpoolian cinema. The film was begun in the city by Bernard and a group of collaborators, with practically no money. They were kept going with subs from private investors and Palace Pictures, until Channel 4 came in to finish it.

The scenario combines the directness of a children's story with large-hearted wisdom and the bluest language that has so far hit the British screen. It is the story of two girls from Kirby (five miles down the road from Liverpool), one on the dole and the other in the glib department of a chicken factory. They meet a couple of Russians off a ship in the docks. When the men go back, Teresa determines to join her beau on the Black Sea. Not all the pressures and persuasions of family, friends and Foreign Office can dissuade her. Can the Black Sea, with love, offer her less than Kirby-on-the-dole? The wit and

tornado vivacity of Margi Clarke and Alexandra Pigg are something such as British cinema has not seen before.

Continental television crews are forever thrusting microphones in your face and demanding if you are European cinema is not being overrun by Hollywood — as if that were something new. There are a dozen American films in Venice this year, of which the most attractive has been *Fandango*, a first work by Kevin Reynolds (a



Tornado of vivacity new to the British cinema: Alexandra Pigg as Elaine, with Peter Firth as her Russian boyfriend, in *Letter to Brezhnev*

former lawyer). It follows the conventions of the nostalgia-for-college-days teenage road movie, but has fresh qualities of observation and character.

Lawrence Kasdan's *Silverado* is an attempt to marry Western traditions to the frantic pace and action of *The Empire Strikes Back* or *Return of the Jedi*, on which Kasdan was writer. For all the muddle of characters and incident, the result is generally refreshing. Sometimes festivals can establish actors as well as directors. An American newcomer, Kevin Costner, who plays the main role in *Fandango* and a supporting part in *Silverado*, has made a big impression on Venice audiences, and his personal appearances have produced exceptional and spontaneous enthusiasm and ovations. Costner revives the old-fashioned American, get-up-and-go energy and cheek that were exemplified by Harold Lloyd and Mickey Mouse (another figure fêted in Venice,

with a major Disney retrospective), and looks solidly set for stardom.

Krzysztof Zanussi, the supreme cosmopolitan of the Venice jury, so that his new film, *The Force of Evil*, a Franco-Italian co-production, reveals Zanussi returning to the style of abstract "contes moraux" of the films that preceded *Year of the Quiet Sun* in 1984. The film is set in the Twenties, but the moral debate could take place anywhere.

It involves three characters: a young theology student — a modern Candide — accepts a scholarship from a rich industrialist and arms manufacturer, and is subsequently seduced by a mysterious woman who turns out to be the industrialist's wife. Their deceptions and debates demonstrate Zanussi's conviction that "the small compromises of every day are multiplied by millions of people to produce an insupportable society... so-

ciety might be improved, but it can never be made perfect".

Venice provided an opportunity to see the complete seven-hour adaptation of *Le Soulier de satin* by the 76-year-old Portuguese director Manoel de Oliveira; Cannes had shown only a three-hour précis. Not many people however took the opportunity: appreciation of this succession of state, elegant, interminable tableaux must depend entirely on devotion to Claudel. When *Le Soulier de satin* was first performed on stage in occupied France, Sacha Guitry commented "how fortunate we are not to have the pair".

Other music in London  
Electrifying drums

Kodo  
Queen Elizabeth Hall

First a warning. If you are planning to see this show (which runs, incidentally, until September 15) go prepared for some extremely loud noises. That fact accepted, you will probably also be exhilarated by the sights and sounds offered by Kodo, the Japanese group of traditional musicians who live communally on the island of Sado, where they are building a new arts centre.

The sound of drums predominates in the music Kodo play. They range from the small shime-daiko, similar to the drum used in Noh theatre, through the hefty double-headed miya-daiko to the most spectacular, thunderous instrument you are likely to encounter, the enormous o-daiko.

In the piece that bears that instrument's name one is supposed to sense beneath the drum's formidable roar some sort of underlying tranquility. A bit like the sound of the sea, I suppose, and perhaps outdoors the effect might work. Here, however, the shattering reverberations simply made my ears ring, though one could only admire the athleticism of the two attacked drummers as they attacked the monster, each with a pair of wooden clubs that

looked as though they might be difficult simply to lift.

Kodo's style of playing, though, is not remarkable only for its strength and aggression. In pieces such as *Roetsu* (Tosha's *Chonima* (1983) or the kind of anonymous *Miyake Daiko* there is also a miraculous discipline and sense of teamwork as one player takes over crisply from another or as all drum fast and frantically with perfect unanimity of stroke. And in the dance *Chogujida* the musicians, wearing grotesque masks, assume identities of animals and spirits drawn both towards the beat of a solo miya-daiko.

Kodo's musicians also include an excellent player of the noh-kan and the shino-bue, both flute-type instruments heard to beguiling effect in another dance, *Totinal*, and in *Yama Uta* (meaning "mountain song"), while two shamisen, stringed instruments plucked with sturdy wooden plectra, gave a virtuosic dance from the Tsugaru region. Quietly what Caribbean steel drums were doing alongside the elegant koto in Motofumi Yamaguchi's *Hae* (1982) I am not sure, except of course, that one of Kodo's professed aims is to transcend national boundaries. They certainly manage to do that in this electrifying entertainment.

Stephen Pettitt

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## SPECTRUM

## In the empire of the birds

## The Times Profile: Penguin Books

Soon after he arrived at Penguin in 1978 as chief executive, Peter Mayer put his amiable American arm around the shoulders of an editor and led him to the office window.

"What do you see out there?" he asked the employee who had been resisting Mayer's attempts to force the company to meet the book buying public half way.

"People..." suggested the editor. "Right," said Mayer, "and they're all NICE."

Such Yankee marketing faith has ensured that bright, acidic orange is still the dominant colour on most paperback fiction shelves. Pelican's light blue still fills the non-fiction departments and Puffin's wholesome multicolours still cater for children. All three remain almost the only publishing imprints known throughout the world.

Fifty years on and the sun still does not set on the Empire of the Birds. Before Mayer's arrival it had been touch and go. But now it turns out that the spectacularly successful rescue operation was only phase one of his Penguin strategy. And he has chosen this anniversary year to launch phase two.

In April he paid the Thomson Organisation £11.5 million for two hardback houses, Michael Joseph and Hamish Hamilton, the paperback company Sphere, and the distribution network TBL. It was the most startling publishing deal of recent years and has prompted widespread speculation that Mayer may have finally overreached himself.

But the reasoning behind the move lies deep within the nature and history of Penguin itself. The company is like it or not, and Mayer hates it - a British institution. Early Penguins with their orange, blue or green covers can bring sentimental tears to the eyes of compulsive readers over the age of 30. The fight to publish D. H. Lawrence's *Lady Chatterley's Lover* evokes a lost era of unequivocal causes, and heroic enterprises like Festschrift's *Buildings of England* seem more like great natural phenomena than mere publishing ventures.

Yet it all sprang from a brilliantly simple marketing exercise. In 1935, Allen Lane spotted the need for cheap, yet reasonably highbrow books. Under his parent company, The Bodley Head, he produced 10 titles at sixpence each against an average hardback price at the time of seven shillings and sixpence. In six months he had sold a million books. The Bodley Head, however, remained dubious and by 1936 Penguin was an independent company.

His timing had been perfect. He had not produced the first paperbacks, but he had tapped the market of the newly-literate classes. Improving education had created his customers. The rate of Penguin's growth produced an even more brilliant stroke of timing - when wartime paper rationing came in publishers were awarded a proportion of their pre-war consumption, so Penguin's share was huge.

Penguins were bought almost irrespective of content, such was the power of the company's paternalistic image. In addition, of course, there was politics. From the beginning these had been based on a benign, leftish consensus. Lane himself was not the cause. It sprang from his editors and he indulged it on the basis that it clearly worked. After the war it became fashionable to say that Penguin Books were instrumental in the creation of the welfare state.

But the post-war period also saw the first signs that Lane's original idea would not itself be enough to keep the company going forever. Lane took the view on the book *The Colditz Story* that his readers had had enough of the



Man of many words: Penguin chief executive Peter Mayer, 49 - "One day I'll stop publishing books and just sit and read them"

war. Pan seized it and it was a best seller. In addition, Pan had adopted magazine distribution techniques. Although Penguin had pioneered wider book distribution through station stalls, Pan went down to local newsagent level.

It was to take some time, however, before the cracks really began to show. Penguin was able to go triumphantly public in 1961 soon after the Lady Chatterley victory and, through the 1960s, the buoyancy of the whole publishing market concealed any relative competitive decline.

In addition, Tony Godwin had taken the first steps towards improving marketing and introduced full colour covers. But he clashed with Lane whose earlier flare seemed to have deserted him - the old man could not bring himself to see what was needed for survival. "A book," he said, "is not a tin of beans".

Lane was to die in 1970 and, immediately afterwards, Penguin

became a subsidiary of Pearson, a conglomerate that takes in the *Financial Times* and the Longman publishing group. For eight years the company drifted, moving inexorably towards appalling financial difficulties as the paperback market place was transformed.

Publishers began to bid huge prices at auctions to grab hardback titles. Penguin held back disdainfully and its "front list" of new books deteriorated. Mayer arrived to find Penguin £10 million in debt and rapidly losing money. He pruned the back list, cut staffing levels and insisted in dragging

Penguin into the mass market for paperbacks. But this was not simply a dash downmarket. In fact Mayer's concern was to save the quality titles by making them pay.

Large print runs of the most obscure titles had been necessary to keep the price down. Mayer cut the print runs, put the prices up and brought in bestsellers. Stock, led by *The Far Pavilions* or *The F-Plan Diet*, began to move and retailers, hitherto wary of the company's slightly upmarket image, began to look more closely at the list.

That was the first phase and it worked well enough to give Mayer the aura of a publishing legend not to mention profits of £5 million. Another foreigner had shaken up another British institution and the nation derived the usual masochistic thrill.

In fact, for all Mayer's bravura philistinism on the matter, he has

retained the largely serious look of Penguin's list. He has simply added the blockbusters on top and restructured the financing of the rest.

But the paperback market has been changing quickly even by Mayer's standards. "Vertical integration" has been the publishing buzz-phrase of the 1980s. It means that hardback and paperback houses come together under one roof, the latter feeding on the big titles produced by the former.

There has always been an element of this in Penguin. There have been Penguin Originals and Allen Lane and later Viking hardbacks. But Mayer's big deal represents a daring shortcut. He argues that, as companies like Collins vertically integrate their operations, Penguin stands less and less chance of seizing the big hardback titles.

Fair enough, reply his critics, but couldn't £12 million have been better spent developing the in-house hardback imprint? In addition there is the question of Penguin's management capability. More than most bosses Mayer is his company and that leaves no obvious team to integrate the new subsidiaries.

A good deal more than Pearson's money is being gambled with - Mayer's reputation is on the line. The special publications which come out today, the National Film Theatre season starting Monday week and the exhibition at the Royal Festival Hall from the 21st are all celebrations of a British institution that was brought back from the brink by an American.

"Penguin," he says, "was at its worst when it was at its most institutional." He believes instead in the absolute necessity for constant change - a new Penguin Books for every generation. For him there is nothing wonderful about the first orange and cream Penguins now back on sale, they were just a good idea at the time. If other publishers had had full-colour covers on paperbacks, Lane would have been wiped out. The Thomson deal is Mayer's way of ensuring his first bright ideas do not outstay their welcome as Lane's did.

"Oh sure history will catch me up one day. Events will pass me by, then I'll stop publishing books and just sit somewhere and read them."

Bryan Appleyard

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## Surrogate scourge of the Spanish Main

Every North Sea gale churns up the sandbanks outside Great Yarmouth and leaves them looking in rearranged configurations to deceive passing ships. So when the master of the Golden Hinde this summer saw the sinister whaleback of a sandbank breaking the surface ahead, where his newly-corrected charts showed deep water, he furled the sails, started the motor, and sent a message for a pilot with local knowledge to bring his ship into port.

Time Ravensley would not have been the first to wreck a high-sterned galleon in those intricate waters, but since he is today master of the only vessel of that kind still in regular commission, he is in the running to become the last, and he does not mean to be.

The many-times-patched sails which had brought the full-sized replica of Sir Francis Drake's flagship round the world were loosely brailed up and we chugged gently along, fast enough to keep the strong tide from carrying us closer to the sands while we waited for the pilot.

Then with a cough the engine died. Hastily Timo called out all hands just as they were settling down to chilly beans and mince in the cabin, and ordered two of the galleon's six sails to be unfurled again.

For an hour or more, while Bob Steele, the engineer, traced the fault, the ship cruised along through light rain showers, with only its sails to keep it out of danger, just as its original had always had to.

In October the second Golden Hinde will aim its bluff bows out across the Atlantic for the second time in its 12 year life. It was built in Devon in 1973 and sailed to San Francisco to commemorate the 400th anniversary of Drake's exploration of the area during that great circumnavigation from which he returned with enough gold and silver in his hold to pay off the entire National Debt.

## It cannot earn its keep in Britain

The unusual thing about the replica is not that it exists, but that it is still sailing. A dozen or more replicas of historic ships are safely moored at various points around the world. They were usually built either to serve as the stars of some film or to re-enact some famous voyage. In either case, their active lives tend to be brief. Once the wide-screen epic is in the can, the timber heroine is likely to find herself "resting".

The ship was put on show in San Francisco for a time, but then ambled away tempted by offers to make films in Mexico and then Japan. By degrees it travelled right round the world, arriving back in Plymouth in 1980 in time for the celebrations of the anniversary of Drake's return. Even then it did not settle down into immobility, continuing to trundle from port to port in Britain, paying its way for part of its upkeep by opening its doors to tourists and regattas. But a short season and heavy harbour dues must have made it

a marginal operation at best. Eventually it came to rest at Troon marina in Scotland.

Last year the ship's American owners agreed to sell it to the managers of the marina, Ruddy Coleman and John Carter. They have gradually been restoring it to full working order. Most of the rigging had to be renewed, and extensive work was needed on the hull, though its massive main timbers of English oak and elm remain intact. Recognizing that there is little prospect of the ship earning its long-term keep in Britain, they plan to sail it to the all-weather round cruising grounds of the Caribbean, and perhaps travel on from there to make an appearance at the Expo 1986 festivities in Vancouver.

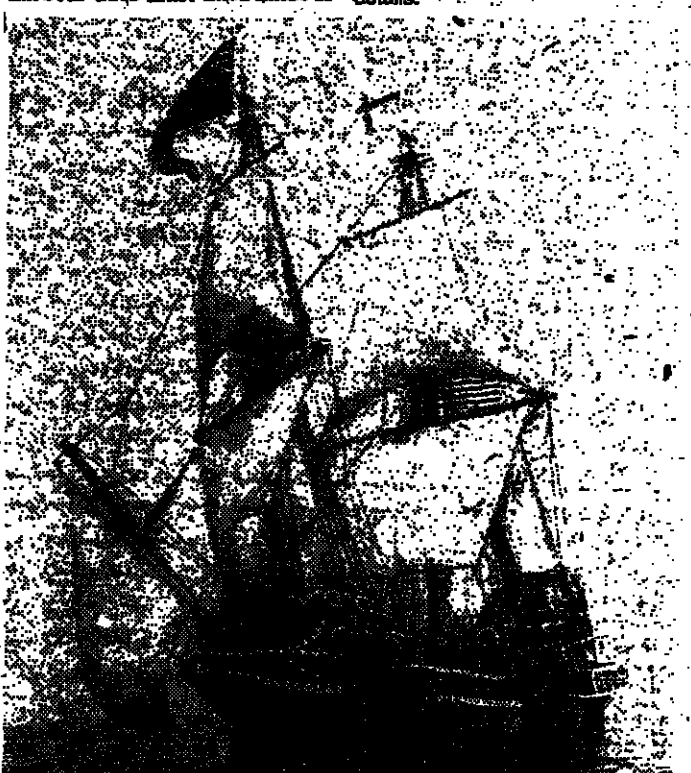
## Mariners' tales of berserk tuna-fishers

When I sailed in the ship with my 12-year-old daughter Amelia from London to Yarmouth earlier this summer, most of the major refitting work had been done, and as we sailed along the low coastline of East Anglia the crew were steadily laying down the groundwork for the skills that they will need if they are to lay hands infallibly on the correct buntline, gasket, brace or lift in pitch dark in a gale in the Bay of Biscay next December. Amelia scrambled up the rope ladders of the shrouds and out along the varnished spars, spent hours swaying in a rope cat's cradle of the masthead with book and a roll of sweets, nursed stormbound carrier-pigeons which had taken refuge on board in the night, and dandled herself with tar to the eyebrows. The crew played dominoes with her and told her tall mariners' tales about berserk tuna-fishers.

Meanwhile the helmsman struggled to keep the unwieldy hull approximately on course, and the owner patiently stripped layer after layer of old paint from the master-deck bulwark with his pen-knife, while far down in the cavernous hold the watch below put in some sleep on readiness for the night ahead, swinging in hammocks among the cannon, provision-casks, and glossy display panels recounting Drake's exploits for the benefit of the next troop of curious visitors. If any passing ship caught sight of us in the night, they need have wondered if they had steered into a time-war, and half-expected to receive a cannonade. But it was only the old showboat, still rolling along on its way to earn an honest penny. Which is more than the Scourge of the Spanish Main ever did.

George Hill

The Golden Hinde will arrive in Plymouth, weather permitting on September 12. Open daily September 12-22, 9.30am - dusk. Adults £1, children and OAPs 50p. On the September 23rd sails for Bristol, due to arrive on September 26. On September 27th sails as above. Closes October 17, setting sail for America on October 20. Passages are available for crew, price £3,250 including return air fare. Telephone 0748 2687 for date.



Bluff bows: the Golden Hinde in full sail

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 740)

**ACROSS**

- Spiked barrier (6,5)
- Of us (3)
- Small sausage (9)
- Tied bundle (5)
- Immoderate (7)
- Traffic jam (5,2)
- Eject violently (5)
- Remedial (9)
- First woman (3)
- Aristocratic man, (5,8)

**DOWN**

- Play performers (6)
- Coffin vehicle (6)
- Imaginary (8)
- Counsel (6)
- Frizzy hair style (4)
- Performance ending (6)
- Scold (6)
- Female bird (3)
- Divine study (8)
- Swab (3)
- Having rough for (6)
- Not level (6)
- Speculation (6)
- Cray wheel work (6)
- Failures (4)

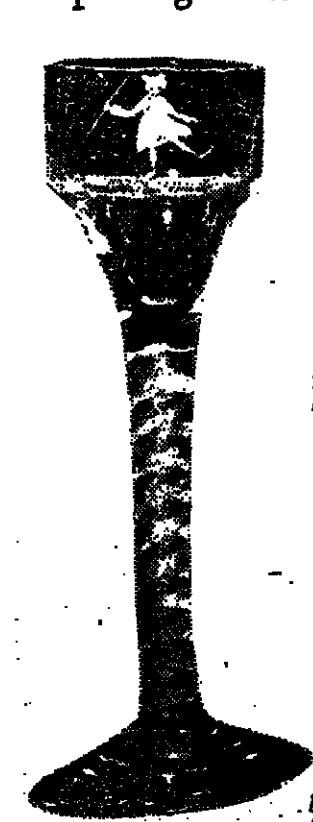
**SOLUTION TO No 739**

**ACROSS:** 1 Luxury 4 Mighty 7 Sink 8 Affluent 9 Splendid 12 Top 15 Pinch 16 Dune 17 See 19 Eyeglass 24 Dubbel 25 Bear 26 Blinded

**DOWN:** 1 Lash 2 Xenophobe 3 Yeast 4 Mirth 5 Ome 6 Ring 10 Evoke 11 Dune 12 Dwell 13 Treasurer 14 Puts 15 Opus 16 Elude 20 Yield 21 Golly 22 Abbe 23 Graw

## CHRISTIE'S LONDON

## Spiralling success of twist wine-glasses



This Beilby opaque-twist wine-glass (c.1770), showing a skater on a wintry pond, achieved the remarkable price of £3,240 when it was sold at Christie's.

Glasses of this type have been fetching excellent prices lately. The next glass sale will be held on 20 November, closing date for entries will be 25 September. For further information on buying or selling your property at Christie's, please contact Rachel Russell.

8 King Street, St. James's, London SW1Y 6SQ. Tel: (01) 839 9060

## Role reversal in the gender gap

Traditionally, a larger percentage of men than women vote Labour, whereas women have, at least in the past three elections, been more inclined to vote Conservative. Now the pattern seems to be changing. The results of two MORI polls, conducted nationally in July and early August, each among samples of 2,000 adults, show that 1 per cent fewer women than men would have voted Conservative if a general election had been imminent.

Usually the gender gap varies between 6 and 9 per cent. For instance, at the last general election where there was a 16 per cent Conservative lead over Labour overall, among men it was 12 per cent and among women 20 per cent, with 42 per cent of men voting for the Conservatives and 46 per cent of women voting for Mrs Thatcher.

## Healthy support for Reagan

Most Americans expect Ronald Reagan to complete his second term and that his health will be good enough to handle the job, according to a telephone poll carried out in the last week in July among 1,506 people by ABC News and the Washington Post.

The president's recent operation for cancer seems not to have affected the American

## An occasional series on research: PUBLIC OPINION

public's view as the last poll shows that three-quarters of the public expect him to finish out his full term, about the same proportion as said that before his operation.

The poll also shows Reagan riding high with a 65 per cent overall approval rating and with two-thirds showing that his age doesn't matter. They do not think he is too old to be President.

## Screen test for sex and violence

The annual report and accounts of the Independent Broadcasting Authority (IBA) reports on several surveys that have been commissioned by the authority over the year and which contained interesting findings. Unfortunately it does not attribute sources to most of its

surveys or indicate sample sizes, fieldwork dates and so on.

Nonetheless, one of these periodic special surveys on attitudes to matters of "taste and decency" preceded a survey with group discussions in six locations around the country. Based on that qualitative research the survey asked about attitudes to six particularly offensive items or aspects of television broadcasting.

Respondents were asked if each item was something which "you personally would not want to see", and "do you disapprove of it... being shown on TV?". No more than one in five of British adults disapproved of the showing of blood sports, explicit love-making and nudity (at the same time) and yet nearly half of the public would not personally want to see blood sports, violence or explicit love-making shown on television, or hear bad language used.

## Fear of flying grips America

The recent horrendous air-crashes were preceded by a survey conducted by Louis Harris and Associates in America and reported in June-July in *Business Week*, which showed that among American adults, hijacking (78 per cent) and bombs aboard the aeroplane (75 per cent) cause the greatest concern, while 62 per

cent felt great concern about poor maintenance. Nearly half (48 per cent) were seriously worried about pilot error.

Fear of flying is deeply embedded. Only 15 per cent of the Americans surveyed said they were not concerned about pilot error and fewer than one in 10 said they had no concern about poor maintenance.

The poll found huge majorities favouring new security measures. Some eight out of ten Americans want all US airlines services ended at airports "known to be lax on enforcing proper security measures" and



nearly as many want American air services ended to any country "which gives refuge to terrorists". Eighty-three per cent want all checked baggage to be either X-rayed or hand-searched "even if this means passengers have to show up 2½ hours before departures".

Robert M. Worcester

The author is Chairman of MORI. Details of fieldwork dates and sample sizes are reported in *British Public Opinion Newsletter*, published by the firm.



## BOOKS

## Hawk's eye on the vagaries of life

It is not yet a twelvemonth since Anita Brookner rocked London's literary by lifting the Booker Prize from before their assembled eyes at the Guildhall, in the manner of Crewe Alexandra walking off with the Cup.

Yet here she is once more, this lady of the lac, with a novel slim in size but broader in scope — pregnant with hidden meaning and psychology. Could she do it again?

*Timothy and Friends* is about the Dornys, a bourgeois family of Germanic origin, now living in England under the protective eye of their matriarch, the elegant prematurely widowed Sofia.

There is Frederick, her eldest, a "disgracefully charming" indolent dilettante; Alfred, her worthy, industrious young brother who supplants him as head of the family works; and the girls, docile Mimi and rebellious Betty — who skips it to Paris, and eventually Hollywood in search of that elusive dolce vita.

One unfortunate effect of last year's controversy was that it distracted attention from Ms Brookner's considerable talent and craftsmanship.

One feels that if indeed she won the Booker in the wrong year with the wrong book, she might equally fall to do so one of these days with the right one.

She writes dispassionately in the present tense, which invests the book with a drifting, timeless quality.

Nothing very terrible happens to the Dornys, cushioned as they are by affluence against the doubts and disappointments of their lives. The fault dear B, does not at least lie in their stars.

There is no high drama and Anita Brookner does not indulge in verbal pyrotechnics. Hardly a cracker shatters the calm.

Yet each character she creates while on the one hand so commonplace is on the other beautifully rounded and *suave*.

She writes with such acceptance ease that one follows her story without knowing why, to emerge at page 187.

Later with the satisfying sensation of having read a classic of the kind. She is a writer of bewitching readability.

*Gentlemen in England* is also about a bourgeois family — this time the Nettleships who reside in 19th century St. John's Wood. There is Horace Nettleship, bald, bespectacled, professor of geology; Charlotte, his beautiful, bored, much younger wife; Maude, their lovely 16-year-old daughter; and her brother Lionel who is suffering from a touch of frigidity.

The even tenor of their life is disturbed when Marvo Chatterway, mischief-making old friend of the family, brings along the bearded, bohemian young artist

## FICTION

Henry Stanhope

FAMILY AND FRIENDS  
By Anita Brookner  
Capa, £8.95GENTLEMEN IN ENGLAND  
By A. N. Wilson  
Hamish Hamilton, £9.95THE BIG MAN  
By William McIlvanney  
Hodder & Stoughton, £8.95EIGHTSOME REEL  
By Magda Sweetland  
Macmillan, £9.95

Timothy Lupton. Now read on.

In parts, as the curate might have said, it is excellent. Unlike the curate's egg, none of it is bad. Indeed the wit and irony are as perfectly wrought as a Victorian sampler. But I kept feeling that I was reading a kind of literary exercise which lacked a vitality and sense of purpose.

To describe William McIlvanney as a rising star after several award-winning novels might seem inappropriate. But he certainly scintillates and one feels he has not yet reached his literary apogee.

The Big Man is Dan Scouler, honest out-of-work Scot from the run-down Ayrshire village of Thornbank, whose famous knock-out punch in pub brawls earns him the chance to make money as a bare-knuckle fighter in Glasgow.

The plot is stronger than it sounds. But one would not more than one would read Raymond Chandler — the deity with whom he has sometimes been compared. His strength lies in his taut, crisp prose and the vivid transcription of a small town and the people who live there.

His powers of observation and perception extend to an ear for the Scottish dialect which, once he helps rather than hinders this very, funny, tender, largely unsentimental and very readable book.

Scotland is also the backdrop for part of this week's first novel — a thumping 535-page job by Magda Sweetland, which opens promisingly with teenage Esme leaving an Edinburgh hospital after the death of her wayward mother.

But 100 pages later Esme is being comforted in bed by Alexis, who is not only her uncle but her dead mother's lover. At one point her aggrieved aunt prizes them apart with the kitchen poker.

This is not a parade of erotic love scenes though — rather a study of the changing relationships between eight people. The scenery sounds attractive, but it rarely rises above the level of formula writing.

So far, so good. But the book is also a tour de force of the self-defending ordinance: practically every sentence is a masterpiece of understatement.

What happened in England is that the cookery writers, having exhausted the inspiration of genuine cuisines, have turned from the description of dishes to the adulation of chefs. Never before have so many chefs been so celebrated in the press, but this adulation has put the poor fellows under pressure to stay ahead of the game. Two years ago, to judge from *A New Style of Cooking*, Mosimann was using all the ingredients he now excludes. Two years hence, where will he be? Prising open

the mango-touts and discarding the pods? It's a clever game, and cleverly achieved, but take it with a pinch (no more than a pinch, mind) of salt.

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eyed readers should be warned that Jenny Baker economizes on the use of the word "or", so that the sandwich filling is listed as "Banana with peanut butter, honey, ham, lemon juice, chocolate spread, honey and raisins, tahini butter".

Butter, once again, is feared, so that the instructions for making an omelette specify "1 tablespoon oil, margarine or butter" as if the authentic ingredient were the last resort. Garlic is treated with immense caution, and you are told to chew a parsley leaf to get rid of the smell.

All in all, there is not much sense of adventure here, which seems a pity since the pressing conditions of student life (no equipment, little money, no freezer, shared kitchens, etc.) should present an amusing challenge to the writer.

Quarter of a century ago, Katherine Whitehorn set out to meet this challenge with her *Cooking in a Bedstie*, a collection of really quite dreadful recipes but with some very good advice on priorities, and a most alluring subject. It was all a way of saying that life in a bedstie was going to be great. It was not.

The *Jewish Manual* was apparently written by Moses Montefiore's wife Judith, and is said to be the first Jewish cookbook in English, published in 1846. All the advice here is aimed at the lady of the rising middle classes, who is advised to avoid ostentation and needless extravagance, while nevertheless maintaining the highest standards of bourgeois cuisine.

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This sounds possible, surely? The gravy envisaged is a stock flavoured with smoked beef or chorizo sausage. Hmm.

In his own country. But at the same time it led to his ultimate self-fulfilment as a writer.

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## Guzzling as One of the Fine Arts

James Fenton reviews some of the latest books on how to eat your cake and have it



CUISINE NATURELLE

By Anton Mosimann

Macmillan, £14.95

THE STUDENT'S COOKBOOK

By Jenny Baker

Faber, £2.95

THE JEWISH MANUAL

Edited by a Lady

Introduced by Chaim Raphael

Sikewick &amp; Jackson, £9.95

Every successful cookery writer offers you a glimpse of who you might ideally be if you only followed these instructions. Jane Grigson's books are about being intelligent and having intelligent friends. Josefine Dimbleby's books are about being a terrific mum.

Madhus Jeffery's books are about having ten arms. Anton Mosimann's books are about having octagonal plates.

Octagonal plates? What do octagonal plates mean? They mean that your mind has been colonized by *Cuisine Naturelle*. No more butter, so you can throw out those oaken buckets and that beechen churn. Unfortunately however you have to make your own cheese (two kinds), yogurt, filo paste, ravioli paste and stocks. This, ravioli is going to take time. The idea is to think much more about what you cook, but not much less about how to cook it.

But 100 pages later Esme is being comforted in bed by Alexis, who is not only her uncle but her dead mother's lover. At one point her aggrieved aunt prizes them apart with the kitchen poker.

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## The moral gangrene in the Argentine

Nicholas Shakespeare

THE DISAPPEARED  
Voices from a secret war  
By John Simpson & Jana Bennett  
Robson, £12.95

In a story told against themselves, the Argentines say that after God created Earth, he realized he had given Argentina greater riches than any other land. To compensate, he gave the country Argentinians.

Three of them sat one night in 1956 in Panama City's Happy Land Bar: the nightclub manager, Raul Lastiri, a gloomy client named Peron watching the floorshow and the 25-year-old object of his gaze, Maria Estela Martinez.

God was to make all three Presidents of Argentina. It was, however, the rule of the dancer which precipitated what the National Commission on Disappeared Persons called "the greatest and most savage tragedy in our history".

Twenty years later Maria was a widowed president better known as Isabelita Peron. Her principal adviser was Lastiri's fanatical father-in-law, Lopez Rega, a man who claimed one of his boots on the occult had been co-authored by the Archangel Gabriel. It was Rega who set up the "Triple A" death squad to abduct and eliminate the Peronist left-wing and the terrorists known as the Montoneros.

It cannot be stressed enough that the total anarchy of Lebeles's last months was such that Videla's military coup was greeted with a mixture of relief and euphoria. In March 1976 Borges's belief that "now we are governed by gentlemen" did not seem that ridiculous. The harsh measures seen to be taken by the regime to stamp out subversion were accepted as necessary. (Two years after, in what this excellent history of the time calls "the Argentine opinion poll," 45 per cent thought the regime's performance "good" and 42 per cent "fair"). The Montoneros had done some terrible things. Only later has it come to light that in combating terrorists with terrorist methods did the junta do far greater evil. Far from dismantling "Triple A", the three armed forces were inspired by it to commit what the authors describe as "one of the worst examples of state repression since the end of World War Two" — the abduction, torture and death of an established 8,960 people.

Despite the difficulties involved, John Simpson and Jana Bennett have written a lucid, well researched account of the events surrounding these

disappearances. Not only is there an important book, it is also — but for some harsh words levelled at the British Government — a dispassionate one. It needs to be given the utter horror of the circumstances.

In stamping out "the propensity to opposition" the junta seized some two hundred terrorists. The remainder were people opposed to the regime or friends and relations of those who opposed it: students, journalists, trades unionists. Almost every single one was tortured (by electric cattle prod or beating or underwater submersion). Often the torturers were aroused sexually by their activities. As often they would torture for torture's sake. Singled out by the authors is Captain Alfredo Astiz of the notorious Navy Mechanics School. In one of the many crimes he is charged with, Astiz brought in a pregnant woman he met in the street. Electric shocks were applied to her genitals while her seven-year-old daughter was raped.

As Simpson and Bennett reveal, the world and the majority of Argentines never knew what was happening because there was no trace of these people. The government denied their arrest or blamed it on the extreme left. Few families said anything in the hope their relations would turn up. With the courageous exception of *The Buenos Aires Herald*, the press was muzzled. It did not even help if you had connections. Interviewing many of the protagonists and their surviving victims, the authors both record and convey the experience of this "moral gangrene". It would have been a bonus to know more about the shadowy figure of Videla. It would have been fairer to emphasize the horrors of the Montoneros, to show there was a cause for the military behaviour, if not a reason. As for the rest, I lived there then and reading *The Disappeared* I feel condemned by my ignorance of what went on.

## WRITERS' BURSARIES 1985/86

The Arts Council intends to award bursaries of £5,000 to three novelists whose work is of outstanding literary quality and who have had at least one novel published. The bursaries will be given to finance a period of concentrated work on the recipients' next book.

The scheme is open to writers who are resident in England.

Further details and application forms are available from the Literature Department, Arts Council of Great Britain, 105 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-629 9495, Extension 377.

The closing date for applications is 30 September 1985.



## Inner conflicts of a revolutionary

Elisabeth Barker

RISE AND FALL

By Milovan Djilas

Macmillan, £14.95

conflict which arose in the early post-war years between Djilas's love of Mitra, his first wife — as he called her, his "Marxist-Leninist wife" — and Stefica, who became his second wife and who stood by him through all his later years of political ostracism and imprisonment.

"The poetic revolutionary ecstasies of my youth bore the stamp of my bond with Mitra. Similarly, my break with Leninist dogmatism and with the Yugoslav party bureaucracy, and my turning to literature and independent thinking, were closely linked to my attachment and love for Stefica Baric, my present wife."

It was this complex of inner conflicts which led in 1954, perhaps inevitably, to Djilas's final break with Tito, the ending of his own political career, his terms of imprisonment and his present life as a political outcast

mediaeval life-style of Montenegro and his early adult years as a passionate revolutionary and fighter under Tito's leadership. In his later *Tito: The Story from Inside*, Djilas told how, although at this time bound to Tito — "the Old Man" — emotionally, he could criticize him for what he saw as errors of judgment, and how, in the first post-war years, he grew increasingly critical: yet the emotional ties remained powerful.

So there was an inner conflict between devotion to Tito (renewed and strengthened by the dangers of the duel with Stalin) and growing disillusionment with Tito, the autocrat, and the Titoist form of socialism established after the war. But there was also another inner conflict between Djilas, the successful revolutionary, enjoying power and responsibility, and Djilas, the individualist passionately seeking fulfillment in writing. This was something he mentioned to Tito soon after the war, but Tito told him it was too early and the Communist Party still needed him: he was directed to edit the party newspaper, the *Pravda*, and the writing of his own political career, his terms of imprisonment and his present life as a political outcast

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## Grave new world of time-sharing

This account of a slave new world from science fiction's veteran taboo-breaker, is the most original and alarming that I have read for ages: time itself as a means of bureaucratic oppression.

Ostensibly, as an answer to over-population, the authorities have devised time-slicing in which citizens are given one day a week to live; for the rest of that week they are "stored", cocooned in suspended animation. The masses are thus made malleable, though controllers can switch between day-zones without hindrance — a movement which constitutes the crime of "day-breaking" for those without permits.

Jefferson Caird is one such criminal, an organic policeman concerned with litter-lousness — Big Nanny controls everything — and shunting between dawnings with a kind of heroic compulsion.

As a hectic adventure it all works with pell-mell momentum, but its ideas about a 35th century in which freedom's time has come to a stop ensures

sober reflection, not least because the character of Caird speaks for all liberated spirits accounted eccentric and dissident. His middle name is Cervantes.

● The *Chronicles of Castle Brass*, by Michael Moorcock (*Grain*, £9.95). Being the unification, under one flaring banner, of his great works — Count Brass, The Champion of Garathorn, The Quest For Tanelorn, The Mighty Mooncock, Lord High Invulnerer of Saga, and High Invulnerer of Saga, are chronicling the adventures of Hawkmoon, the Eternal Champion, and his quest for spouse Yisselda through times made weird and wonderful by Dark World enemies. In a world beyond Apocalypse vile deeds are done and mighty oaths sworn, but good shines through like the glint of sun on sword-blade. A masterpiece of modern high fantasy. All praise to RuneStar!

● *Mindswap*, *Dimension of Miracles*, *Journey Beyond Tomorrow*, by Robert Shekley (*Gollancz*, £8.95 each). Welcome reissue of three great novels by the writer whose delicacy of comic touch yet draws satirical blood. "Mindswap" means what it says — a mix-up of interstellar personalities. "Journey Beyond Tomorrow" is a Voltairian future fable told today. "Dimension of Miracles" shows that error is a universal addiction, not just human. A triad of richness!

● The *Garbage Chronicles*, by Brian Herbert (*W. H. Allen*, £9.95). Unlike father (Frank Herbert) son Brian has a sense of literary humour which he rams through a story of deep-space trash which is being illegally recycled, thus endangering the Federation. Captain Tom Javik has a talking comet and a passionate transsexual to help him sort it all out. Sometimes fun, more often facetious.

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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Saved at the post

Following my report yesterday, wheelchair-bound Pamela MacGregor-Morris, former *Times* equestrian correspondent, was saved at the last minute from two weeks in prison for non-payment of parking fines. She objected to paying the £200 because part was incurred by her daughter Fiona, who committed suicide in 1982. As the panda car arrived at her Devon home to take her to Pucklechurch prison near Bristol, the *Horse and Hound*, for which she still writes, and the *Hunters' Improvement Society* telephoned offering to pay. Earlier, Mrs MacGregor-Morris rang me to say, "England isn't what it used to be."

### Nerve tingler

Clive Ponting, the man who leaked the Belgrader papers, is set to present the latest test of the BBC's nerve. Demoralized producers in the documentary features department, who made the banned *Real Lives* programme, have been shocked by department head Will Wyatt's initial refusal to countenance a planned drama-documentary based on Ponting's book *Right to Know*. Producer Peter Watson, negotiating the rights from Ponting, has persuaded Wyatt to reconsider. Approval may well rest on whether the BBC governors today announce a transmission date for the *Real Lives* documentary. Staff are becoming increasingly disillusioned by the "bosses' softly-softly approach to the row. BBC 1 head Michael Grade, along with Wyatt and arts chief Alan Yentob, last week dissuaded them from placing an advertisement in *The Times* until after today's governors meeting only by promising that they would then "come over to their side." The ad hoc staff protest committee, who meet Grade again tomorrow, now plan to place the advertisement on Monday, its text: "Transmit or be damned."

### Solidarity

Could the breakaway Notis miners' union be the centre around which an alternative TUC crystallizes? Officially thought to be giving the TUC conference a wide berth, Notis NUM general secretary Roy Lynk was spotted entering a Blackpool hotel at the weekend. I understand he was the guest at a private buffet given by Eric Hammond, leader of the electricians' union. Hammond backs the engineering workers in their dispute with the TUC over accepting government money for ballots and has warned of a "cataclysmic split" in the union movement. He is obviously being taught by masters.

### Crash landing

Yesterday I reported how Sir Alfred Sherman, Tory philosopher and founder of the Centre for Policy Studies, was ejected from a private reception at the TUC conference in Blackpool. Today I have to report that he has gashed his arm at an event hosted by Granada TV - a buffet for the TUC general council. On this occasion no one had the courage to throw him out, and he upped happily for an hour.

BARRY FANTONI



### Offside

Labour councillors in Swansea have got themselves into a proper tizzy over their much publicized opposition to apartheid. The council, a Labour field, has banned Crawshaw's rugby club (vice-president Denis Thatcher) from appearing at the town's St Helens ground because of the invitation side's tour of South Africa. No sooner had this motion been passed when someone noticed that the ground has a huge display promoting South African Airways which is wheeled out when Glamorgan plays cricket there. Now the city fathers are dithering over whether it is sauce for Crawshaw's is sauce for Glamorgan.

### Dab hands

The top available job in the art world, for which the outgoing Arts Minister, Lord Gower, is being tipped, is the chairmanship of Christie's. Gower used to work as a dealer for Thomas Gibson in London and would be the ideal man to restore confidence in the auction house, in the wake of its scandalous American operations. Meanwhile, Gower's successor, Richard Luce, drew a few sniggers yesterday by claiming he has always been interested in the arts. Only the other night, he said, he went to his local Clitheroe Theatre. An *ah!* was on? The low brow *Scarlet Pimpernel*, starring Donald Sinden.

PHS

Let us begin with Mr Jimmy Knapp, fresh from supporting Mr Scargill's most extravagant and lunatic demands on a future Labour government. It is not Mr Knapp's fault that he looks like the elder brother of the Prophet Habbakuk (*flourish 600 BC*); it is his fault that he talks as though he was born in the reign of Eucherius the Unreedy and elected to his present eminence as general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen some time before James Watt made his celebrated discovery. I have never been close enough to Mr Knapp to measure the width of his lapels, but I am certain that anyone with the temerity to unbutton his jacket and turn it back would discover that he has no fewer than 17 ball-point pens sticking out of his inside breast-pocket. In other words, we have here a man who is to strike the Neo-Darwinians dumb with incredulity, rage and fear, a throw-back to the union-leader equivalent of *Pithecanthropus Leakeysensis*.

Since his call for a mandate for industrial action was rejected by his own *corys d'élite* (the vote was confined to the guards rather than opened to the whole NUR membership because even Mr Knapp had realized that he would not win a union-wide ballot), it has suddenly become fashionable to portray him as a wise and far-sighted industrial statesman, devoted to ballots and compromise with the law, with a deep understanding of the man he leads. I dare say that the rush to beatification is a response to the fact that all the commentators predicted that he would win the ballot, so that they now feel that they can cover their subsequent embarrassment only by elevating him to the company of the blessed.

It was not always thus. I remember Mr Knapp, as he pledged the support of his union during Mr Scargill's strike, revealing that members of his executive had said that it would be wise to consult lawyers before taking such action, to see whether under the new union laws it was illegal, he had replied, "Save your money - I know vermin well it's illegal". Besides, he has a deep understanding of the man he leads, ignored by his members in that strike coal trains went on running, his London Transport members later turned out in such enormous numbers on the first day of the strike he had called that he had to abandon it before nightfall, and now he has found that he cannot even command the obedience of half his most militant section, even when they have a real grievance.

Now let us turn - the connection is stronger and deeper than that they are both men who stopped thinking altogether as soon as, about the time of the first Reform Bill, they had acquired their present set of beliefs - to Lord Wedderburn, the eminent juriconsult who may well be the

Few of the citizens of Wandsworth can be aware that living in their midst is the humdrum survivor of kings of Gressenhall Road, SW18, is the Fourth Successor of the Promised Messiah. But that is what more than 10 million Ahmadi Muslims scattered around the world believe, recognizing Hazrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad as the supreme head of their movement.

Of those 10 million, not more than about 10,000 live in Britain. The largest number - three or four million - live in Pakistan and so, until last year, did Mirza Tahir. He would much rather be there still, enjoying the mangoes from his gardens at Rabwah, in Punjab, which he boasts are the best in Pakistan. But circumstances have for the moment made that impossible. The Ahmadis were enthusiastic supporters of the creation of Pakistan and provided its first foreign minister, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, who died last Sunday at the age of 92. But from the early days of the state they came under attack from the mullahs (orthodox religious leaders) as being non-Muslims because they regarded their 19th-century founder, Mirza Tahir's great-grandfather, as a prophet, whereas Muslim orthodoxy insists that Muhammad is the last of the prophets.

In 1953 a campaign to have them declared a non-Muslim minority led to serious rioting in Punjab. In 1974, the Prime Minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, gave in to a second wave of agitation. The Ahmadis were officially declared non-Muslims and an affirmation of belief in the finality of Muhammad's prophethood was written into the oath of office of both president and prime minister.

Although thus excluded from high political office and from marrying other Muslims, the Ahmadis were left largely undisturbed as a community until April 26 1984, when, after a further intensive campaign by mullahs, carried on with some official encouragement, President Zia ordered an ordinance forbidding them to call themselves Muslims or use any Islamic terminology to describe their buildings and activities. They were also forbidden to use the *azan*, or public call to prayer.

Deprived of his passport, unable to publish in Yugoslavia or travel abroad, Milovan Djilas is neither silent nor, at 74, retired. Today sees the publication here of the last of his volumes of memoirs: when I spoke to him earlier this week he had lost none of the political acumen which has marked his career as communist revolutionaries, partisan leader, one of Tito's highest aides and, finally, rebel against the government he had helped create.

Djilas, unlike Sakharov and other Russian advocates of liberalization, is permitted to talk to foreign journalists. He does not stint his criticism. For Djilas, the present Yugoslav state structure is incapable of dealing effectively with either the country's economic difficulties or its recurrent nationalist clashes, particularly for the Kosovo Albanians. Yugoslavia cannot offer an attractive model for Third World or Soviet bloc countries. The Hungarian economy is more successful, says Djilas, than Yugoslavia with its vaunted workers' self-management. Djilas maintains that he would have grown increasingly critical of communism even without his break

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Hands up all in favour of democracy



very man Mr Bumble had in mind when he gave it as his opinion that the law is a ass. In October 1984, he wrote to *The Times*, with reference to the then new industrial relations legislation, to condemn "the utility and injustice of those provisions of the Act that are not yet a week old. The new law declares immunity... the right lawfully to withdraw labour... Like its predecessors of 1980 and 1982, the 1984 Act contributes nothing to the settlement of disputes. These statutes are concerned with the punishment of trade unions and with the rhetoric of conflict, not with its causes. They do not even assist negotiations..."

I have heard a rumour, though not for some time now, that in the event of a Labour government taking office after the next general election, Lord Wedderburn would be appointed Lord Chief Justice as soon as the post fell vacant, at which, I confess, thoughts of horses and consuls sprang unbidden to my mind.

All this, as you may suppose, is tending somewhat, it is tending towards the conclusion that this

government's industrial relations laws will in time (don't forget that the earliest of them is only five years old) turn out to be the most important and valuable success in Mrs Thatcher's struggle to change the very nature of this country in the direction of greater prosperity, enterprise and self-reliance. Introducing his bit of the legislation, Mr Tebbit announced that he was going to hit the trade unions with a new and devastating weapon: democracy. We are already very close to the point at which the power of the union bosses will be broken for ever, and the power of the union members established in its place. (The TUC, a creature which will be touchingly familiar to anyone who has ever owned an old, blind, incontinent and smelly dog which they cannot bear to have put down, is enthusiastically bringing that day nearer by its magnificent idiocy over the AEJEW's determination to take public money for its postal ballots.)

Some are now saying that the legislation has failed because it has rebounded upon its initiators; many strike ballots, conducted under the

new laws, have resulted in majorities for strike action, which was hardly the intention. But those who must have missed both halves of the point of the legislation: it was indeed not designed to make the union voters declare their wish for a strike, but nor was it designed to ensure that strikers would be voted down wherever they were proposed. The purpose of the legislation was to give the power to decide for or against a strike to the people who should have to do the striking. In taking away the rights of the trade union bosses (some of them, incidentally, elected on a vote of less than 10 per cent of their membership, and some not elected at all) to demand that their members must strike on pain of fines or expulsion from the union, the legislation has indeed introduced into the world of industrial action the democratic weapon that Mr Tebbit promised, and as time goes by I believe that the weapon will be exercised more and more responsibly, more and more in the interests of the prosperity of all those engaged in the enterprise which is involved.

Did you see the full-page advertisements for Nissan at the weekend? There was hardly a word about the quality of their cars in the text, nor even a picture of them. The advertisement was all about industrial relations at Nissan's new Sunderland factory, based on the system that rules in Nissan's plant in Japan. If ever I saw, in two pages of *The Sunday Times*, the way forward for this country, there it was.

No doubt Mr Hammond of the EETPU soared when he got to the bit about "an agreement with the AEJEW which has been designed to make a strike unnecessary". Since Eric and his predecessor have been negotiating no-strike agreements for years, the latest being with Mr Eddie Shah. But the point is that it is the present government's legislation that has given union members the legal right to behave sensibly. The doom of the old union barons was sealed after the scandalous affair at Tilbury, where the dockers, even without legislation to back them, rejected a strike call in a vote, then found themselves forced to strike anyway, and fined if they refused. (That is presumably what Mr Ron Todd means by "live democracy at mass meetings".) Such a state of affairs can come about no longer, and as the general election approaches, I believe that the weasel words of the Labour Party will be seen to be quite inadequate as a guarantee that the union members' newly-acquired democratic rights will not be stolen from them and given back to the Scargills and Bucktons and Todds. And that is only one of the reasons for my belief that Mrs Thatcher will win her third, vital term.

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Edward Mortimer meets the spiritual leader of 10 million whose life could be at risk

## The Muslim feud Pakistan has exported to SW18

It was immediately after this that Mirza Tahir left Pakistan and came to London. The anti-Ahmadi campaign had intensified accusations that the movement had kidnapped a well-known mullah, and demanded that Mirza Tahir should be interrogated in connection with this crime. But, he insists, he is not in any sense a fugitive from justice.

"As far as the government of Pakistan is concerned, it has not levelled any accusation against me or initiated any inquiries against me, in spite of pressure from the mullahs." The government, he says, had held a series of inquiries into the alleged kidnapping, each of which "reached a stage when it exonerated me and the community", but each time the findings were kept secret and a new inquiry was set up.

This had been going on for 18 months before Mirza Tahir left Pakistan on April 26 last year. What made him decide to leave, he says, was "not any allegation but the ordinance of April 26" which "did not leave any room for any head of the Ahmadi community to remain in Pakistan".

The Ahmadis firmly believe themselves to be Muslims - indeed the only true Muslims, recalled to the essence of Islam by the message of their founder, Hazrat Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. This does not, they say, involve any denial of the Prophet Muhammad's status as "Seal of the Prophets" (*Khatam an-Nabiyyin*), because Mirza Ghulam did not claim to bring a new revelation of divine law which would replace or supersede the Koran, as the Koran itself is deemed to have superseded

the law of Moses and the gospel of Jesus Christ.

That being so, it is clearly impossible for the head of the Ahmadi community to disregard his duties without making any public reference to Islam. Yet, under the terms of the ordinance, anyone claiming publicly to be a Muslim is required to declare that he regards Mirza Ghulam as an impostor - something equally impossible for a conscientious Ahmadi to do. Mirza Tahir was thus obliged to leave Pakistan to continue discharging his duties as head of the community.

Not that he is a stranger to this country. He studied here in the 1930s at the School of Oriental and African Studies. In this respect there is some similarity to the Ismaili community whose leader, the Aga Khan, studied at Harvard under the great British orientalist Sir Hamilton Gibb.

But Ahmadis stress that whereas Ismailis are a very wealthy community whose prosperity derives from commerce, and which does not actively seek converts, the Ahmadi community has relatively small economic resources - its most distinguished members being public servants such as diplomats or army officers - but does seek actively to propagate its version of Islam throughout the five continents.

Certainly the "London Mosque" in Gressenhall Street is a modest affair, without pretension to rival the glamour of the new Ismaili Centre in South Kensington. A larger centre for the Ahmadi community in Britain is now being built at Tilford, Surrey, under the name of "Islamabad" - which may

seem provocative, but the Ahmadis were using it as a telegraphic address in 1934, long before the present capital of Pakistan, or indeed Pakistan itself, was even on the drawing board.

The irony is that in present-day Pakistan it is a crime even to describe any Ahmadi building as a "mosque". Worse than that, a climate has been created in which mullahs can with impunity describe Ahmadis as enemies of Islam deserving death, and anyone who has a grudge against an individual Ahmadi can take action against him with little fear of legal sanction. Ten prominent Ahmadis have been murdered in Pakistan since April 1983, mostly in the province of Sind, and attempts have been made on the lives of three others. In no case has the assailant been arrested. Last month an anti-Ahmadi conference was held in London. Participants, speaking in Urdu, are said to have described assassination of Ahmadi leaders as a sure way to enter paradise. In a message, President Zia promised to "persevere in our effort to ensure that this cancer is exterminated".

Mirza Tahir has not asked for asylum in Britain. He remains here temporarily - resisting appeals from the growing Ahmadi community in America (particularly among American blacks) for him to make his home there. A London newspaper provides not only religious freedom but also an ideal situation for contact with Pakistan and other countries. He firmly expects to return to Pakistan, hoping that "the ordinance will go overboard with the dictator himself".

Djilas does not deny his own part in this "tale of defeat and disgrace" which he sees as an inevitable consequence of concentrating absolute power in the hands of a few ideologically committed men.

Among several intriguing descriptions of the prominent politician he met as leader of official delegations in the post-war years, Djilas tells of being received by Churchill, toothless and in his night-cap and still in bed in his London house, which was "no larger or more luxurious" than the villas of Yugoslav communist officials. They found much in common in their assessments of the USSR, but Churchill ended their talk with a compassionate plea that the Yugoslav government treat its peasants better. Djilas envied the royalist unanimity of the British people, but found a luncheon with the editors of the most respected British newspapers "enjoyable as an interrogation by Yugoslav political police."

Iain Elliot

Milovan Djilas's Rise and Fall is published today by Macmillan (£14.95).

Ronald Butt

## Two essentials for Tory survival

Mrs Thatcher is now confronted by an urge in the body politic for change. All the indicators of public opinion register it and the principal reason is the persistence of very high unemployment. Among politicians, from Mr Hattersley to Mr James Prior, it is taken as axiomatic that unemployment will not be significantly reduced unless the government boosts demand by more public spending and borrowing.

Mrs Thatcher, however, knows that this would mean creating on a sufficient scale to justify the risk of returning high inflation. Even to the extent that increasing demand through state spending might bring some new jobs, this would not be on a scale likely to make much difference to the Conservatives' election prospects. It would only be taken as evidence that the government had acknowledged the failure of its present policies. It would give the economics of Messrs Kinnock, Hattersley, Owen and Steel the credibility they now lack.

Mrs Thatcher is, therefore, rightly sticking to her anti-inflation policy. But she has charged Mr Norman Tebbit as party chairman with the task of explaining the government to the country, and has given Lord Young, the new Employment Secretary, the job of promoting employment through training, the removal of job-inhibiting regulations and the encouragement of new businesses.

That approach, however, is also unlikely to work quick wonders, and now that unemployment rather than inflation is perceived as the main enemy, the old inflationary concept of boosting demand by government spending again seems beguiling. Against a background of over 3 million unemployed, Mrs Thatcher's rejection of such an apparently reasonable modification of policy arouses antipathy. So does the rooted and wrong notion that the government has slashed essential public services.

Although the public admired Mrs Thatcher for strength in one set of circumstances, it will not acclaim her if it believes that she is now displaying not strength but rigidity. Besides, the electorate becomes bored in time with any style of politics, and custom is perhaps beginning to stale Mrs Thatcher's. She is not helped by the instinctive urge of the media for change and she suffers from the instinctive dislike of probably most of the individuals who do not refer to official editorial positions, or official television programmes.

Many opinion-formers still long for the vision of the planned society which formed their own opinions in the Sixties and Seventies. They long for government intervention in the name of every sort of equality. They detest her emphasis on personal responsibility and enterprise. They cannot bear the thought that Mrs Thatcher has been successful against inflation and in the resumption of economic growth when they expected her to fail. The popularity of her denationalization programme is an affront to their expectations. They have been wrong so far. But they now suspect that the political wind is changing.

On Mrs Thatcher's side is the evidence that on most issues a

still more with her than against her. If, moreover, there is now a majority against her personality, there is also a consistent majority against socialism. The Alliance's successes, though they have harmed the Tories most, testify to that. But precisely because she has achieved so much in changing the political and economic climate, particularly in reducing inflation, she may come to be perceived as less necessary in changed circumstances demanding new policies.

Unemployment is almost certainly over-stated by the statistics, which do not reflect jobs in the "unofficial" economy. Lord Young has no doubt that they are misleading in this way but whether he will find it politically expedient to say so is another matter. Is it better to risk the accusation of heartlessness by questioning the figures, or to allow the government to be impaled on statistics which misrepresent the truth?

Yet even when over-statement is allowed for, the unemployment truth is bad enough, and could destroy Mrs Thatcher politically. The question now is therefore whether the economy can be given the non-inflationary boost that it needs in a manner consistent with policy so far. That can only be done if the next Budget raises drastically the threshold of tax paid by low earners.

Mrs Thatcher now has public opinion dangerously against her. She also has a potential problem with the party which elected her in 1975 in a backbench revolution which, like most revolutions, did not know quite where it was going. It only knew that it wanted to be rid of Mr Heath and his election-losing policies. Mrs Thatcher won because she dared to stand, and having won, she carried the Cabinet of former Heathites with her because she knew what she wanted to do and because the backbenchers were behind her.

Since then she has shed the more obdurate Heathites who fought her policies and today stands on a pinnacle above a cabinet which is very much her own creation. It is a position of great strength, but there is also danger in that lonely eminence since she is regarded so much as embodying the government in her own person that its every error is laid at her door.

Her leadership could not, of course, be seriously challenged before the next election, since to challenge it would simply be self-defeating for the party. But her policies would come increasingly under pressure to change for change's sake if backbenchers became seriously worried that defeat was looming. To yield to that pressure would be as damaging as to stay rigidly in the present groove.

Two things are needed. One is that the government should look more like a team in which its senior members are seen to be contributing more in their own right and to have the political independence appropriate to cabinet government. But above all, the Chancellor must be enabled to produce an expansionary but non-inflationary Budget that is directly (by creating opportunities for acceptable lower-paid work) and indirectly (by boosting demand) an engine for job-creation. The policy making of the next six months will probably be crucial for the government's future. Communication and presentation alone will not win a third term for Mrs Thatcher.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## Scotland relives the 45

Last Saturday afternoon I spent an enchanted hour in the Gramophone Emporium at 21, St Stephen Street, Edinburgh. If Aladdin had been an early music fan he could not have been locked away in a more enticing grotto. The place is stacked to the roof with ancient classical 78s, early jazz 78s, rare jazz LPs, antediluvian piano rolls, forgotten 45s of the 1950s and machines that will play the most historical records through great horns. I overheard an American asking proprietor Michael Levy how much one of these machines cost.

"That one is £450," said Levy.

There was a silent pause.

"I only want that price because it is well worth it," said Levy. "We can do you a machine for £150. But for £450 we also throw in a stack of old 78s and 250 needles for the gramophone as well."

There were five people in the shop, though there was only room for four. We executed complicated minuets and gavottes, avoiding each other's feet and umbrellas. "Have you got any...?" I asked Michael Levy.

"We have got everything," he said. "For instance, I think you will enjoy the LPs in this valise here."

From under the feet of an uncomplaining customer he drew forth a plastic handbag full of mouth-watering treats. I picked out an LP by the great trumpeter Henry "Red" Allen, a man who had reached maturity by 1928 but who went on playing his eccentric, sideways-inspired trumpet for another 40 years, always sounding more advanced than anyone he ever played with.

"Is this...?" I asked. "Yes, it is," said Michael Levy. "But Red Allen is really a bit modern for me. You'll have to ask Neil."

Neil was a young, twinkling-eyed assistant who had obviously been hired to deal with any music which was dangerously later than 1928. He looked at the LP and raised a thumb in my direction.

"If Neil raises his thumb, it's OK," said Michael Levy.

"I'll come back to you on the 78 player," said the American.

"You do that," said Michael Levy.

Like all great enthusiasts, Michael Levy is not content just to sell the thing he loved. He wants other people to love it as well. To this end, he has started marketing cassettes of 78s which are too rare or expensive for people to buy, and he now has over 30 tapes of jazz rarities, showbiz rarities and other rarities on his Emporium shelves. I found myself buying two tapes which contain such items as "She's a Corn-Feed Indiana Girl" by Mal Hallett; "I'm Tickled Pink with a Blue-eyed Baby" by Red and his Big Ten and "Deep Second Street Blues" by the Mound City Blue Blowers. WARNING, writes Michael Levy on his sleeve notes to one of these: "Two of these Clarence Williams sides might cause offence."

"I buy them as well." Shuffling sideways among the other customers, I found two LPs I have always wanted, even though I didn't know they existed. A reissue of 1950s tracks by Jimmy Witherspoon, the most beguiling blues singer who ever sang warm, chuckle-inflected breath, and an album of sides recorded in 1939 by Adrian Rollini, the man who invented the *goofus* and the hot fountain pen, though here he is playing the vibraphone.

"Are they...?" I asked Michael Levy.

"Neil would know," said Michael Levy.

Neil raised a thumb. The next day I was gunning down the road to London, playing Michael Levy's tapes on my Gottfried Avis-hired motorized tape system. I have never heard "Slippin' Around" by Red and Miff's Stompers or "It's Tight Like That" by Luis Russell's Burning Eight to better advantage. The long rolling green hills of David Steel's homeland somehow looked very good backed by Slaz Randall and "Beesie Couldn't Help It". The only and thing about getting back to London is that there couldn't be a pre-historic bazaar like Michael Levy's Emporium to go to.

Those damned Scots have got us beaten again.





P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.  
Telephone: 01-837 1234

## PRIVATE SANCTIONS

Collective trade sanctions against another country are hard to set up, fraught with difficulty and often made ineffective by market forces. The sudden onset of dramatic financial difficulties in South Africa shows by contrast that private financial sanctions can be swift, simple and disturbingly powerful.

It is now clear that the pressure which caused South Africa to close its markets and re-introduce two-tier exchange control at the weekend stemmed almost entirely from political pressures on American banks, around a hundred of which have loans to South Africa totalling about \$4 billion. The pressures were essentially private. They may have started symbolically with the disinvestment campaign mounted by the Reverend Jesse Jackson, who became an influential figure after his performance in the race to elect the Democratic presidential candidate. They then moved through pressure groups, surfacing among concerned shareholders, black customers or mayors of powerful cities which threatened to boycott banks that were "supporting" the regime in Pretoria. New York bankers themselves have been personally unsympathetic to racial oppression since before the American Civil War.

The First National Bank of Boston moved out of South Africa private sector loans at the beginning of the year. The dominions really started to fall a month ago when the powerful Chase Manhattan Bank refused to comment on rumours of its own withdrawal from the market. The process accelerated rapidly after President Botha's speech in Durban and the prospect of further unrest on the streets. Despite President Reagan's public policy of constructive engagement, the Federal Reserve Board made no attempt to rally support in the interests of stability as it might have done in the case of a conventional debt crisis.

What is termed South Africa's debt crisis was more in the character of a run on the bank. Instead of sympathetic lenders reluctantly (and by intent temporarily) withdrawing support in order to protect their own balance sheets, we have seen banks provoking a crisis against their own apparent financial interests in a country whose solvency and immediate ability to pay was otherwise not in doubt. The action was swift because South Africa was a country held in high financial repute. Its overwhelmingly short-term overseas borrowings, mostly in the nature of working capital, were effected largely by private sector banks for routine trading purposes through the international money markets. Hence any single bank could

withdraw quietly without any obvious ill effects in normal times. This contrasts with the pattern of financially weak developing countries, forced to borrow through government or government-backed formal term loans with banks huddling in consortia for mutual protection.

What has happened to South Africa could not have happened to a financially third-class country.

British banks, for instance, did not noticeably join the original run. But had the South African government not closed the door quickly, then at least those without direct banking interests in South Africa would have been tempted to rush for the exit, as middling rich South Africans had begun to do in fast-growing numbers.

Now that President Botha has been forced to call a debt moratorium, it is not clear how the panic will be as easily resolved as might a conventional inability to pay. The country is currently running a trade surplus of roughly 400 million Rand a month, which is available for running down debt. Both the fall in the Rand and the lack of confidence among importers will help, while the threat of gold production being hit by a strike has been removed for the moment.

In a rational financial world, South Africa would have no trouble arranging a scheme of repayments over the four months of the moratorium. But that was never the problem. Neither international agencies nor American banks will be keen to show they are helping. British banks and the Bank of England still have a greater interest in stability, but advice is one thing; formal succour is something else. Japanese and continental (notably Swiss) banks may help in a quiet way as should British where the interest of preserving already outwards any potential political embarrassment.

Unless South Africa's government can rapidly patch up support, however, it will not be easy for the country's finances to return to normality. Banking confidence is now, to some extent, caught on the same hook as sporting sanctions in recent years. It depends on political change and President Botha will find it extremely hard to accelerate change as fast as the acceleration of demands expressed as pressure on potential lenders. Indeed, the financial loss of confidence carries a further catch. For it is most likely that rapid political change would have the short-term effect of reducing or eliminating South Africa's underlying economic stability which has largely survived current unrest. The country might then remain as unattractive this time on bankers' conventional tests of risk.

## OIL FOR FOOD

The recent Politburo decision to pour more resources into West Siberia is closely connected with the Soviet need to earn foreign currency for grain imports.

Energy exports normally account for four fifths of Soviet hard currency earnings, but the drop in oil output and falling prices have severely hit the balance of trade with developed capitalist countries; according to statistics published in the Soviet monthly Foreign Trade this meant a deficit of almost \$2 billion in the first quarter of 1985 - a considerable blow after the small surplus achieved last year despite falling oil production.

There is now no prospect of achieving the oil target for 1985 - originally set as high as 645 million tonnes - since in the first six months production dropped four per cent to 295 million tonnes and labour productivity was down by seven per cent. More oil can be made available for export by substituting in domestic consumption nuclear power, coal, production of which has recovered slightly, or natural gas, which is the most successful Soviet fuel industry, with output now up ten per cent on last year. Yet this cannot fully compensate for the disappointing performance of the oil industry.

In February (the oil minister, Mr Nikolai Mal'tsev, was replaced by the more successful gas minister, Mr Vasily Dinkov, but this common solution to economic problems does not usually improve matters. Mr Mal'tsev himself blamed other ministries, and the Minister for Petroleum and Gas Industry Construction, Mr Boris Shcherbina, was actually transferred to less exacting work before Mr Mal'tsev's departure. Yesterday, Mr Gorbachev left Moscow for a visit to the Tyumen oilfields, presumably to see things for himself. Meanwhile, the Politburo has approved a growth of sixty per

cent in West Siberian construction projects over the next five years. Since the area accounts for more than half the total Soviet oil and gas production, such vast investments seem to make sense, but they cannot in themselves solve Soviet energy problems. The phenomenal increase in output in West Siberia over the past twenty years was achieved because of the discovery of a few exceptionally large fields which have now peaked. Resources were concentrated on production facilities, and the housing and recreation needs of oil workers and their families received very low priority. This has led to excessively high labour turnover and the new oil towns require huge resources to encourage skilled workers to settle permanently.

However, as the dismal performance of Soviet agriculture shows, capital investment is not enough. Because of West Siberia's inhospitable climate and lack of communications, Soviet specialists calculate that it costs three times more to raise output by one ton and transport it to the consumer than it would save a ton by instituting economy measures. But it is no easy matter to make Soviet workers economize with state property.

It is unfortunate that one of the world's last treasure houses of raw materials should be exploited so inefficiently. Western governments could of course encourage further cooperation on the same scale as the ill-fated gas pipeline deal, but that would entail investing vast resources on credit with little control over their use or future returns. It makes more sense to leave Moscow's managers to solve their own problems while continuing to sell them grain and extraction equipment at current prices. The hard reality of the market may be just the incentive they need to get their Siberian house in order.

## Freedom to drink in sensible way

From Professor Emeritus J. Parry Lewis

Sir, Your generous devotion of space to the issues raised in *Freedom to Drink* makes me reluctant to seek more, but in your second leader (September 2) you yourself illustrate the fundamental point at issue, which is the way to approach reform.

It is true that Scottish experience does not warrant the generalization (set up by you) that "less restriction causes a reduction in drunkenness", and my own comment on it was simply that it made it "difficult to sustain the argument that the relaxation of the law would lead to heavier drinking."

This difference of emphasis is revealed more strongly in your final sentence, in which you say that the law should be relaxed only if "one could be reasonably sure of no consequent extension of alcohol abuse." This is one approach to reform. Another, which motivated my paper, is given in my statement on page 75:

"... a good test in a free society is that a restrictive or prohibitive law should be passed or tolerated only if it can be shown that the constraint is necessary in the interests of good order, public health and morality, general wellbeing or some other widely-accepted aim."

I am surprised to see you adopting an approach so at variance with this.

Yours faithfully,  
J. PARRY LEWIS,  
31 Chapel Place,  
Ramsgate,  
Kent.  
September 2.

## Religion in Nepal

From Lord Camoys

Sir, Like the Ambassador of Nepal (September 3), I was disturbed by Mr Prescott Stephens's reference (August 14) to restrictions on religious freedom in Nepal.

During my many visits to Nepal since 1959 I have always been impressed not only by the degree of religious freedom that is apparent, but also by the degree of religious tolerance that is so evident, not only between Hindus and Buddhists, who sometimes share temples, but also between them, Sikhs and Christians. The level of tolerance is one that is probably not exceeded in many other countries.

In addition to the magnificent work being carried out by the United (Christian) Missions, the Jesuits and the nuns of the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary provide full-time education for well over 2,000 pupils at the present time. Moreover, nuns from Mother Teresa's order provide assistance for those very sick people who go to Nepal's most holy temple to spend their last days on this earth.

The contribution made by all these Christian organisations is provided in a most constructive and happy manner. It is received in a spirit of trust and with gratitude, as is borne out by the fact that the founder of the Jesuit schools was decorated by the late King.

Yours faithfully,  
CAMOYS,  
Stonor Park,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.  
September 3.

## Loss of parish records

From Dr Christopher T. Watts

Sir, I know that I was not alone amongst historians when I read, with dismay, your report (August 31) of the theft of parish records from Winslow, Gloucestershire.

The Parish Registers and Records Measure 1978 requires that such documents, except under very special circumstances, should now be in the safekeeping of an appropriate record office. Perhaps custodians of similar material will learn from this regrettable loss and hasten to comply with its provisions.

The Society of Genealogists, for nearly 75 years, has been one of the bodies which has been actively encouraging and organising the copying, transcription and indexing of such records. As a result we have a library containing material from well over half the approximately 12,000 ancient parishes in England and Wales. This collection goes some way to alleviate the consequences of loss due to the ravages of nature and man.

Regrettably our collection does not include Winslow, Gloucestershire, and I know of no extant transcripts. Hopefully the thieves will heed the plea for the return of the original documents.

Yours faithfully,  
C. T. WATTS, Chairman,  
Executive Committee,  
Society of Genealogists,  
14 Charterhouse Buildings, EC1.  
September 1.

## Japan and the USA

From Mr Shimya Tota

Sir, I would like to add some information on the article by Mr T. H. White, "Japan's pyrrhic defeat" (August 16). He stated that "Corning Glass Works has had a fibre optics patent pending in Japan for 12 years; in this time, the Japanese have learnt to make fibre optics of their own that they now sell to America."

I think there are three reasons why there's such an enormous trade surplus of Japan over America: 1. The Japanese market is about one-third as large as that of either America or Europe. Therefore, Japanese manufacturers have a much larger incentive to sell in America than Americans have in Japan. There are over 90,000 Japanese salesmen in America while there are fewer than 5,000 American salesmen in Japan. 2. American workers, shareholders and executives are simply overpaid. 3. While American modesty is expressed through not investigating

## Case for alternative to farm quotas

From Dr Andrew Speedy

Sir, While respecting the important contribution made to the discussion on the CAP (common agricultural policy) by Professor Harvey (August 29), it should be pointed out that his suggestion of "saleable quotas" is only one possible solution. The alternative is lower overall prices, but differentials could still be applied to price and other forms of support within an overall policy of a gradual reduction in total cost.

These differentials can be weighted to favour small farmers, new entrants, environmentally sensitive systems of production and disadvantaged areas. Allowances could also be made for the number of workers on larger units to encourage greater employment in agriculture.

Quotas are neither politically attractive nor simple to administer. The introduction of milk quotas has demonstrated that member States differ in the capacity and political will to implement them effectively and the UK obtained a particularly bad deal through the inclusion of New Zealand imports in the calculation of national levels.

Far from satisfying the social objectives of the policy, milk quotas have been particularly restrictive to the small farmer and the new entrant. Making quotas saleable to compensate farmers who choose to give up production would lead to

some land, without a quota, becoming much reduced in value and even derelict. Those in the best position to accumulate quota would be large farmers and investment companies and this would conflict with the intentions of setting initial differentials based on level of production.

Another serious disadvantage is that quotas tend to "freeze" the pattern of production, which is not necessarily desirable, given the present distribution of crops and livestock. Quotas constrain the progress of the more industrious young farmer and the freedom to develop new enterprises. The major objection remains, however, that the additional burden of administration, which would arise if the quota system was extended to products such as cereals, would be intolerable.

There is general agreement among the critics that the CAP is in need of change. Let us hope that reform will persuade and encourage the industry to develop more diversity of production, greater opportunities for employment and better conservation of the environment. A positive policy is surely more likely to succeed than greater restrictions and more bureaucracy.

Yours faithfully,  
A. W. SPEEDY,  
Christ Church,  
Oxford.  
August 30.

## Arms control initiatives

From Mr David Lowry

Sir, Whilst it is clearly not in the security interest of the Western Alliance to have had highly secret information passed on to Moscow via spies and defectors in West Germany, it is odd that Washington should be so apologetic over Star Wars research details being so leaked, as your report (August 27) suggests.

On March 29, 1983, a week after President Reagan launched the Star Wars project, he told a press conference that he could envisage, indeed would support, a successor US President offering the Soviet Union the same defensive weapons developed in the strategic defence initiative "to prove there was no longer any need for keeping the offensive nuclear missiles."

The US Administration is really serious in planning to share defensive Star Wars technologies with the Soviet Union, why are they so concerned that some preliminary

research details may have reached the Soviet Union already? They should already be collaborating on such technical work.

But perhaps a better plan than spending \$26 billion on SDI research, concurrent with \$40 billion annual defence research and the development of eight new types of nuclear warhead to add to the 30 types already in service, the US Administration should reconsider the benefits of genuine arms control initiatives.

As Nicholas Ashford's scene-setting article (August 27) on the NPT review conference currently under way in Geneva argues, as things stand there is little likelihood of a constructive outcome, which would mean the erosion of the world's most extensive multilateral nuclear arms control treaty.

Yours faithfully,  
DAVID LOWRY,  
European Proliferation Information Centre,  
258 Pentonville Road, N1.  
August 27.

## Union ban at GCHQ

From Sir Patrick Donner

Sir, At the TUC conference today members violently attacked the Government because they sought to ban unions at GCHQ at Cheltenham. What nobody mentioned was that it was Ernest Bevin (on behalf of the Atlee Government) who in Rome signed the Convention on Human Rights in March, 1951, to "form and join trade unions" - a right that could be specifically restricted "if necessary in a democratic society in the interests of national security and public safety."

Ernest Bevin foresaw that one day a union might endanger by their actions (as they in fact did at Cheltenham) national security and public safety, and he liberally signed the European Convention to prevent this.

At that time the TUC never protested to Atlee. So why today blame this Government for an action by the then Labour Government?

And why the humbug?  
PATRICK DONNER,  
Hursbourne Park,  
Whitechurch, Hampshire.  
September 3.

## Independence of trusts

From the Director General of the Save the Children Fund

Sir, Rarely does the role of charitable trusts or foundations receive attention. So it is good that the anniversary of Andrew Carnegie's birth should provide such an opportunity.

Your article ("Private enterprise, public benefit", August 19) describes trusts first in terms of their capacity to finance dissent and secondly to finance experiment. I would agree for the very important reason that trusts and foundations are one of the few sources of finance in our society that are sufficiently independent to risk funding dissent or experiment. Trustees are not normally beholden to their shareholders, to a fickle public or to politicians.

In practice, though, it is not that straightforward. The funding of dissent or departures from prevailing orthodoxy seems increasingly to be treated as a luxury which, given competing priorities, cannot be afforded.

Experiment, which is often funding and testing a new approach

or a new service, becomes increasingly difficult as public expenditure contracts, preventing, for example, a local authority or health authority from absorbing the successful ideas of trusts or foundations risk forgetting their independence and are forced either to continue to fund, so preventing opportunities for further experiment, or forced to abandon their experiment.

More attention should be paid to the possibility of experiments becoming self-sustaining. Organizations working in the Third World have often learnt this lesson the hard way where the need to develop services that are self-sustaining, that is, services where the unit cost is appropriate to a particular country and to the individuals and communities within that country, is of paramount importance.

Yours faithfully,  
NICHOLAS HINTON,  
Director General,  
The Save the Children Fund,  
Mary Datchelor House,  
17 Grove Lane,  
Camberwell, SE5.  
August 19.

the market for customers' needs. Japanese modesty is expressed through not exporting weapons to a warring country. This is a tough determination of Japan. Fortunately or unfortunately, the non-military market is much larger than the military market.

Britain used to be a much wealthier country than America before the First World War. America tucked in through the two world wars. I do not want to see Japan and America competing in the military market, which could lead to another world war. I love the world and the Japanese modesty.

Yours faithfully,  
SHIMYA TOTA,  
As from 1-1 Rinkin 2-Chome,  
Apt 412,  
Yamato-shi,  
Kanagawa 242,  
Japan.  
August 18.

## 'Voluntary' charge to enter V&A

From Mr Denis Mahon, FBA

Sir, Reference is made in Mr Hugh Leggett's letter (September 4) to the "so-called voluntary admission charges" which are planned for the Victoria and Albert Museum. His scepticism is justified, because the fact is, of course, that if these contributions are to be genuinely voluntary they cannot properly be described as charges, since by definition no visitor would have to pay them in order to obtain access to the museum.

The Victoria and Albert Museum (unlike, for example, the Metropolitan Museum at New York) is a nationally owned institution, governed by legislation: in its case, the National Heritage Act 1983. Under this, its trustees are legally entitled, under section 2(3), to charge for admission if they so decide; and there can be no serious objection to their doing this in the exceptional case of special temporary loan exhibitions (which are becoming more and more costly to mount) being staged within the museum.

The question which needs to be raised is whether the trustees would be empowered by law, bearing in mind certain stipulations in section 2(1), to exclude the entry to the museum as a whole, by whatever device, of those members of the public who decline to make gifts to it of certain sums specified by the trustees themselves. Indeed, it is not inconceivable that this issue could be tested in the courts by a visitor excluded for that particular reason.

The inconvenient truth is that, in the case of the V&A, the self-contradictory concept of "voluntary charges" is palpable humbug. It is astonishing that its trustees have apparently failed to grasp that to attempt thus to have it both ways is not a policy which is readily defensible.

Yours faithfully,  
DENIS MAHON,  
33 Cadogan Square, SW1.  
September 4.

## 'Rock Mass'

From the Bishop of Gloucester

Sir, I suppose that your report in today's (September 2) *Times* headed "Bishop and punk in rock Mass" is intended as some kind of updated version of the traditional bishop-and-actress joke. However, I doubt if it is a very good joke; it is inaccurate, obtuse and perverse.

The consecration of a new church building is always done by a bishop, and a service of Holy Communion at which the bishop is celebrant is usually part of the service. It is natural to use the musical setting of Communion normally employed in the parish in question; in this instance it may be a "rock Mass" - why not? - celebrant the bishop would sing (in my case rather badly) a few sentences. The whole thing is an act of worship, not a performance.

As for "punks", I should be as happy to share worship and communion with punks as with anybody else, if they are Christians, but to describe my young friend Brian Ralph (whom I had the privilege of confirming some years ago) as a punk strikes me as being gratuitously offensive, unless he gave permission for the term to be used. Incidentally, I understand he hopes to be ordained one day - why not? - but it is not true to say that he "is training to become a priest."

To come more to the point. A growing parish, with substantial help from the diocese and others, and under the leadership of a gifted and hard-working parish priest, has managed to enlarge its church. That is good news. It is not good news that the only words your reporter can find to write about it are "A Church of England bishop is to star in a rock Mass alongside a punk", and it is worrying that no sub-editor was apparently able or willing to spot the dismal standard of such reporting.

Yours sincerely,  
JOHN GLOUCESTER,  
Bishopscourt,  
Pitt Street,  
Gloucester.  
September 2.

## Rescue on Notting Hill

From Mr Eric Sjogren

Sir, In the midst of reports putting British police in an unflattering light, may I recount what happened to my 15-year-old daughter on the Sunday morning of the recent Bank holiday?

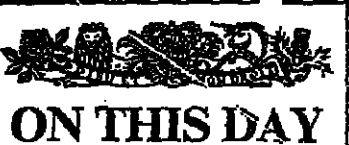
She was preparing to return to our home in Brussels when she discovered that she had left her passport in a flat previously shared with an older girl, now departed on a trip.

No other key could be found. Finally an appeal was made to the Notting Hill police station (busily preparing itself for the carnival), and after making the proper enquiries a constable came along, gained access to the building, found a neighbour at home, and via this flat, climbed over the roof and entered the flat of my daughter's friend, where indeed the passport was located in the "safe place" where it had been left.

This incident has warned the heart of an old Angliophile. I cannot imagine even having the idea of asking the police in any Continental country for assistance in a similar small emergency.

The helpful London bobby is not a figment of the popular imagination; he is alive and well and living in Notting Hill.

Yours faithfully,  
ERIC SJOGREN,  
194 Ave W. Churchhill,  
1180 Brussels, Belgium.  
September 2.



SEPTEMBER 5 1957  
A seminal report, parts of which are still subject to further studies. Its principal recommendation was embodied in the Sexual Offences Act 1967.

## WOLFENDEN REPORT

By Our Political Correspondent

The report of the Departmental Committee on Homosexual Offences and Prostitution, published yesterday, recommends that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence. This is one of the principal - and most controversial - recommendations made by the committee after a thorough inquiry which has occupied nearly three years.

Under the existing law the maximum penalties for various homosexual offences and crimes range from a fine of £5 to life imprisonment. The chairman of the departmental committee was Sir John Wolfenden, Vice-Chancellor of Reading University, and the members included two judges of the High Court, three women, two M.P.s, doctors, lawyers, and ministers of religion.

## "PUBLIC ORDER"

The report stresses that the committee were concerned throughout with the law and offences against it and that they were not charged to enter into matters of private moral conduct, except as directly affecting the public good.

The arguments are reviewed for and against the proposal that homosexual behaviour between consenting adults in private should no longer be a criminal offence and the report concludes that in only a few European countries does the criminal law now take cognizance of such practices between consenting parties in private. The argument against leaving the law here unchanged which the committee regarded as decisive was "the importance which society and the law ought to give to individual freedom of actions in matters of private morality".

The committee recommended that an "adult", for the purpose of their recommendation, should be a person of the age of 21 - although some of its members thought that the age should be fixed at 18. Questions relating to the meaning of "consent" and "in private", they suggest, should be decided by the same criteria as apply in the case of heterosexual acts between adults.

## STEEPER PENALTIES

Of 12 recommendations made concerning the law on prostitution the principal one is that maximum penalties for soliciting in the streets by prostitutes should be steeply increased. The present maximum fine for soliciting is 40s, for the first or any subsequent offence.

Another important recommendation is that the law of England and Wales relating to street offences should be reformed so as to eliminate the requirement to establish "anonymity" to other persons by a prostitute before she can be convicted of soliciting.

In their approach to this problem the committee again emphasize that they were concerned only with the law and not with morals. They point out that prostitution in itself is not, in this country, an offence against the criminal law and they take the view that no case can be sustained for attempting to make prostitution in itself illegal.

The report concludes that the aspect of prostitution which now causes the greatest public concern is the presence of prostitutes in considerable numbers in the public streets of some parts of London and of a few provincial towns. "It has indeed been suggested to us," says the report, "that in this respect some of the streets of London are without parallel in the capital cities of the world."

The report recognizes the risk that measures to drive the prostitutes off the streets may result in other evils, such as an extension of the "call girl" system, a growth in the activities of louts and an increase in the small advertisements in shops or newspapers offering the services of "massages," "models" or "companions." But the committee concluded that this would be less injurious than the presence of prostitutes in the streets.

## Westward Ho-ho?

From Circulator Tom F. Jones

Sir, The *Times* Diary (August 30) criticized the British Tourist Authority for publishing a leaflet in Spanish with a picture of the late, great Sir Francis Drake on its cover. Small wonder, said the report, that one sees few Spaniards in Britain. How wrong can one be!

Plymouth is seeing a considerable boom in tourism both to and from Spain as a result of improved ferry services operating out of our Millbay Docks. They are welcome visitors. Quiet, well behaved and invariably asking the city council's tourism offices for details of... guess who?

Yes, indeed, Sir Francis is something of a cult figure with modern Spaniards. The vitality of the man fascinates them. His skill, at Cadiz, Panama, and in the Pacific, excites them. Not least, his role in the Armada sea fight is seen as imaginative and skilful.

Even now the City of Plymouth is planning a major festival around the 1988 400th anniversary of the Armada battle. Colleagues and I have little doubt that it will not only attract many Spanish visitors, but also help cement relationships between Plymouth and Spain in which modern-day trade and tourism play such a major part.

Yours sincerely,  
TOM JONES,  
8 Cross Park Way,  
Crownhill,  
Plymouth,  
Devon.





## COURT AND SOCIAL

### COURT CIRCULAR

**BALMORAL CASTLE**  
September 4: The Prince and Princess of Wales this evening attended a performance of *Onward and Upward* in aid of The Friends of the Special Nursery, at Haddo House, Aberdeen.

Mrs George West and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN, were in attendance.

The Hon Mary Morrison has succeeded Mrs John Dugdale as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

**KENSINGTON PALACE**  
September 4: The Duke of Gloucester was present this evening at a gala performance of *Gigi* in aid of The Prince Philip Appeal for Commonwealth Veterans at the Lyric Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue, London W1.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Simon Bland was in attendance.

### Forthcoming marriages

Mr H. A. Banks and Miss A. L. Rees  
The engagement is announced between H. A. Banks, son of Mr and Mrs P. M. Banks, of St. Owen, Essex, and Anna Louise, daughter of Dr and Mrs G. D. Rees, of Swansea.

Mr A. R. Clarke and Miss B. A. Farrier  
The engagement is announced between Anthony Richard, only son of Mr and Mrs Norman A. Clarke, of Thorpe Bay, Essex, and Barbara Anne, younger daughter of the late Mr Richard J. Farrier and of Mrs B. M. Farrier, of Thorpe Bay, Essex.

Dr A. T. Hattersley and Dr C. L. Dick  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, eldest son of Dr T. S. Hattersley, of Malden, Essex, and Mrs R. Hattersley, of Salisbury, Wiltshire, and Catherine, elder daughter of Dr and Mrs D. H. Dick, of Brooklands, Chesham, Dorset.

Mr P. M. Henry and Miss S. Garber  
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs S. Henry, and Susan, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Garber.

Mr P. M. Hollam and Miss W. D. I. Griffin  
The engagement is announced between Peter, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. D. Hollam, of Inwood Cottage, Hydestile, Godalming, Surrey, and Wynona, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Griffin, of Newton Court, Monmouth, Gwent.

Mr B. V. O'Toole and Miss M. M. Munro  
The engagement is announced between Bartholomew, younger son of Mr V. O'Toole, of Chicago, United States, and Mrs W. A. O'Toole, of Harrow, and Tanya, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs G. Munro, of Cape Town, South Africa.

### Marriages

Mr D. Cardale and Miss F. MacCormick  
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 24, 1985, in Kettle College Chapel, Oxford, of Mr Mark Cardale, son of Mr and Mrs W. J. Cardale, of West Lodge, Bradford, and Miss Fiona MacCormick, daughter of Mrs MacCormick and the late Mr Iain MacCormick, of Meads, Eastbourne. The Rev R. Rimmer officiated.

The bride, who was given away in marriage by her brother, Mr Nick MacCormick, was attended by Nicola and Alice French Blake, Alistair Braithwaite and Martin Schrimpf. She wore a cream silk gown and a lace veil held in place by a chapel of roses and a tiara.

A reception was held at West Lodge and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr P. A. Rouse and Miss T. B. Lander  
The marriage took place on September 4 in General MacCormick, son of Mr and Mrs P. A. Rouse, of Bath, and Ms Teresa Lander, daughter of Mrs G. Lander and the late Mr F. T. Lander, of Hull.

### Reception

H.M. Government  
Mr Tony Newton, Minister of State for Social Security and the Disabled, and Baroness Trumpington, Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, Department of Health and Social Security, were hosts at a reception yesterday at Lancaster House to mark the annual meeting of the International Continence Society.

### Birthdays today

Mr Johnny Briggs, 50; Mr Justice Bush, 60; Lord Deffont, 67; Professor Peter Fricker, 65; Mr Russell Harry, 51; Sir Francis Lloyd, 69; Professor A. D. Mowbray, 77; Mr W. G. Nourse, 82; Canon Peter Pilkington, 52; Mr G. W. Tremlett, 46; Sir Denis Wilkinson, 63; Air Vice-Marshal B. C. Yarwood, 80; Mr Frank Yerby, 69.

### Royal engagements

Princess Anne, President of the Save the Children Fund, will open the new civic headquarters and council offices of the Borough of Gedling in Arnot Hill Park, Nottingham, on November 14, watch a fashion show and meet Save the Children Fund supporters from the East Midlands. In the evening she will attend the annual dinner of the Guards Handicapped and open their new Parachute Company Association at Fribourg Camp, Surrey.

Princess Anne will attend the Save the Children International Youth Gala at Albert Hall on November 2. Princess Anne will visit the Brookvale Home for the Mentally Handicapped and open their new hydrotherapy pool at Prestwick, Bury, Greater Manchester, on November 14.

Princess Anne will attend a charity performance of *Tamworth 85* in aid of the Prospect Foundation, at the Wyvern Theatre, Swindon, Wiltshire, on November 14.

Mr C. S. Porter and Miss A. E. Plato  
The engagement is announced between Charles Spencer, eldest son of Mr and Mrs John Spencer Porter, of Bahrain and Haywards Heath, Sussex, and Amanda Eve, younger daughter of the late Mr John Pinto and Mrs John Pinto, of Hampstead, London.

Mr T. D. H. Rees and Miss V. K. Sansom  
The engagement is announced between Timothy, youngest son of Dr and Mrs J. H. Rees, of Wroughton, Wiltshire, and Vivien, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs K. J. Sansom, of Woking, Surrey.

Mr P. H. M. Turner and Miss J. M. Piffard  
The engagement is announced between Paul, eldest son of Mr and Mrs F. H. Turner, of Edgworth, Birmingham, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs C. H. Q. Piffard, of Chalford, Gloucestershire.

Mr M. K. Payne and Miss C. A. Lloyd-Edwards  
The engagement is announced between Martin, son of Mr and Mrs Eric Payne, of Salcombe, Devon, and Cori Anne, second daughter of Mr and Mrs Adrian Lloyd-Edwards, of Middleton, Stoke Fleming, Devon.

Mr G. Vidler and Miss J. L. M. Brabyn  
The marriage arranged between Gregory, Vidler, of Ovenshield, Australia, and Joanna Brabyn, of Exeter, will take place at the Mary Kathleen Memorial Park, Cloncurry, Queensland, on Saturday, September 21, 1985.

Andrew MacThomas of Finegold and Meffrouw Anneke Kruyning  
The engagement is announced between Andrew, only son of the late Captain P. W. MacThomas, of Finegold, and Mrs E. MacThomas, of Edinburgh, and Anneke, only daughter of Deitser A. Kruyning, and Mevrouw S. Kruyning-van Hout, of The Netherlands.

### Marriages

Mr M. Templeman and Miss S. Halpin  
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 24, 1985, in Kettle College Chapel, Oxford, of Mr Mark Templeman, son of Mr and Mrs Richard Templeman, of Winchester Hill, London, and Miss Sarah Halpin, daughter of Mr and Mrs William Halpin, of Caversham Heights, Reading.

The bride, who was given away in marriage by her father, was attended by Charlotte Halpin, sister of the bride, Hilary Jones and Mairi McMillan. Mr Stephen Auld was best man.

A reception was held at the Randolph Hotel, Oxford.

Mr J. P. Whelan and Miss C. M. Feder  
A service of blessing was held on Saturday, August 31 at the Parish Church of St John the Evangelist, Guildford, after the marriage of Mr James Patrick Whelan, second son of Mr and Mrs Jerome Whelan, of Berghurst, France, and Miss Carol Maria Feder, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Gerald Feder, of Hampstead, London, NW3. The Groom will take up a posting in Shanghai, UAE, in October.

### Latest wills

Lieutenant-General Sir John Dane Wood of Whitchurch, Shropshire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Burma 1955-60, left estate valued at £324,728 net.

Mr Miles Charles Baker, of Scoulton, Norfolk, farmer, left estate valued at £1,577,772 net.

The Hon Mrs Noel Carol Hermon-Worsley, of Goring Heath, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £940,470 net.

Mrs Beatrice Ellen Mills, of Wotton, Oxfordshire, left estate valued at £119,140 net. After several bequests to charity she left the residue to her brother, Mr Monique W. Wicks, provided he can be traced within 18 months of her death last May.

Mr John Derek Plimber, of Lewisham, London, left estate valued at £719,152 net. He died intestate.

## Horticulture

# Dahlia growers defy weather

By Alan Toogood, Horticulture Correspondent

Such are the skills of dahlia enthusiasts that even in this excessively wet summer thousands of top-quality blooms were staged at the National Dahlia Society's show, which was held at Westminster yesterday.

On winning the Terry Clarke perpetual challenge cup for decorative and cactus dahlias, Mr D. Spencer, of Stratford, east London, became national champion. He showed the varieties 'White Moonlight', 'Reginald Keene', 'Lady Linda', 'Sherwood Standard' and 'Dana Fearless'.

Mr D. Hewlett, of Hayes, west London, won the A. T. Barnes perpetual challenge trophy for 12 giant dahlias in the championship classes. One of these, the pale orange 'Hamari Gold', was judged best giant decorative bloom in the show and gained for Mr Hewlett the G. F. Drayton trophy.

He also fared well in the seedling classes, winning the J. Alder perpetual challenge trophy for best coloured cactus variety named 'Jalisco Jerry'. This was also judged best seedling and secured for Mr Hewlett the J. Alder perpetual challenge trophy.

Another highly successful exhibitor was Mr G. Tomlinson, of Haslington, who won the Vincent F. Parker perpetual challenge cup in the championship classes for giant cactus and semi-cactus varieties. He staged the varieties 'Daleko Jupiter', 'Huston', 'Bob Fitzjohn', 'Inca Dambster', 'Minder', 'Caroli Chandler', 'Pink Jupiter', 'Daleko Potomac', and 'Joyce Green'.

Mr Tomlinson was also awarded the Maurice Lord Challenge cup, in the trophy classes, for nine giant dahlias, including the highly rated exhibitors 'Pawloski', 'Iver Heath', the Stuart Ogg challenge cup for large decorative E. Oliver, of Knebworth, the Stephen Treveler perpetual challenge cup for medium decorative A. S. Owens, of Bratton, the Charles S. M. Medley perpetual challenge cup for small/miniature decorative M. G. Turner, of Stockton-on-Tees, the Silverhill challenge shield for large cactus/semi-cactus K. Fleckney, of Tring, the Clara Lawson Brown perpetual challenge cup for medium cactus/semi-cactus S. Travis, of Easton-on-the-Hill the N.D.S. perpetual challenge cup for small/miniature cactus/semi-cactus and F. Newbury, of Penford, the E. J. Widdowson perpetual challenge trophy for pompons.

There were surprisingly few trade exhibits at this show, but the coveted Bentley perpetual challenge trophy, which has not been awarded for the past three years, went to Tom Bebbington, of Diseworth, near Derby, for a large bank of superbly grown varieties, including one to be introduced next year to mark the garden festival, and named 'Stoke Festival 86'. It is a cactus variety in bright pink.

Butterfield's Nursery, of Upper Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, gained the Harry Stridwick perpetual challenge cup for the fourth year in succession. He featured a good selection of waterlily varieties, which are becoming more popular, and miniature dahlias.



Mr Richard Nixon playing "Happy Birthday" on the piano during a visit to a Peking commune yesterday.

## Ovation for Nixon in China

Peking (Reuters) - Chinese students gave the former US President, Mr Richard Nixon, a standing ovation yesterday when he visited an elite international business college in Peking.

He made a short address over the modern video system at the University of International Business and Economics, congratulating the college on having equipment which did not exist when he was a law student 50 years ago.

Then staff and students lined campus roads festooned with

flags and red banners reading "Welcome Mr Nixon", as he walked to the assembly hall shaking hands.

Mr Nixon, who in 1972 flew to China to initiate the process of normalization between Peking and Washington, is still honoured in China. Normal Sino-American relations were established in 1979.

Mr Nixon said that while a common perception of a Soviet threat had made possible the 1972 Sino-US understanding, it had not been his main motive for initiating links with China.

"Rather, it was the hope I saw when I looked ahead to the world of the 21st century," he said, adding that Sino-US ties would be then the most important in the world.

After three students from the college English club had asked Mr Nixon carefully screened questions, he autographed copies of his books.

Mr Nixon was to attend a private banquet last night with the vice-Foreign Minister, Mr Zhu Qizhen. During his seven-day private visit he will also tour Xian, Xi'anmen and Canton.

Mr Richard C. Demeritte, High Commissioner for the Bahamas in London, to be Chairman of the Council of the Association of International Accountants.

Mr John Barry Rutherford to be Deputy Chief Constable of the Thames Valley Police from next month.

Legal  
The following have been elected as officers of the Senate of the Law of Court and the Bar for the legal year 1985-86:

President: Sir Nicolas Browne-Wilkinson. Vice-Chancellor: chairman: Robert Alexander QC. Vice-Chairman: Peter Scott QC. Treasurer: John Roch QC.

Each voyage by one of the drilling ships takes two or three months, and involves taking core samples from usually four boreholes in an area where there is reason to predict unusual and important geological structures.

The voyage in which the Resolution made the first return to re-investigate a previous borehole was Leg 102. But an earlier expedition in which United Kingdom scientists were involved, Leg 80, drilled four holes at a site 250km south-west of Ireland in the northern part of the Bay of Biscay.

The structure was believed to be complicated, having been involved in the rifting and drifting of Europe, Iberia and North America, and in previous convergence between Europe, Iberia and Africa.

However, there are difficulties in extracting a complete core from Leg 102. It is not possible to determine under those circumstances the precise part of the borehole segment that might be missing. With advances in miniature electronic instruments, there are now many techniques for making *in situ* geophysical measurements of the rocks exposed in the sides of a borehole.

Because such measurements can characterize young crustal rocks, the decision was made to begin work with Resolution by returning to Hole 418A on the southern edge of the Bermuda Rise, from which an incomplete core taken eight years ago and for which there were uncertainties about previous analyses.

The details of the new measurements revealed what was exciting evidence for the geologists of a formation that was unexpected.

Source: *Nature*, Vol 316, No 6036, 1985.

## OBITUARY

# MR FENTON BRAITHWAITE

## Contributions to reconstructive surgery

Mr Fenton Braithwaite, OBE, FRCS, formerly head of Plastic Surgery Service in Newcastle upon Tyne and Adviser in Plastic Surgery to the Newcastle Regional Hospital Board, died on August 25. He was 77.

He was born on July 28, 1908, the third youngest of four sons of Abraham Braithwaite, farmer, of Marrow in the Fylde district of Lancashire, and his wife Ann.

He attended Baines Grammar School and entered Manchester University to read for an honours degree in mathematics. He then proceeded to research and was awarded the MSc before he was 21. With a scholarship he entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, to read biochemistry with subsidiary anatomy and physiology. He obtained a double first in the tripos.

At this time he realized that a career in biochemistry would not be complete without a medical qualification and he became a medical student at St Bartholomew's Hospital Medical College and completed his medical education.

Appointments as House Physician and House Surgeon followed and he was admitted FRCS. By this time he was fascinated by the prospect of a career in surgery and held a series of senior appointments in general surgery, neurosurgery, ear, nose and throat surgery and thoracic surgery.

He became first assistant to Mr Harold Wilson and also came under the influence of Sir Geoffrey Keynes. Sir Harold Gillies and Sir James Patterson Ross so that at the outbreak of the Second World War in 1939 he was a very experienced surgeon in his early thirties with a particular interest in reconstructive surgery.

He saw service in the Royal Air Force, rising to Officer in Charge of the Surgical Division with the rank of Wing Commander at the RAF Hospital at Raouceby in Lincolnshire, and was appointed OBE (Military Division). The Adviser in Plastic Surgery and Burns to the RAF was Mr A. H. McIndoe.

At this stage he was reminded that his brief was to develop a Regional Plastic Surgery Service and not spend so much time on

academic pursuits and sadly this was to be the end of his taking part in laboratory investigations. Clinics and operating had been inaugurated in person at Carlisle, and units were organized at Middlesbrough and Harlepool, each with their own surgical staff, and the unit at Shoreley Bridge Hospital was consolidated.

He continued to write, chiefly on cleft subjects, and perhaps his major love was in the management of children with cleft lip and palate, and the speech results in the latter condition were the finest in the world.

He had a prodigious memory and a photographic mind and his knowledge of the literature in his subject was vast. At the drop of a hat he could quote references, not merely the author's name and substance, but also the title of the article and even the format.

He had a sound knowledge of antique furniture and filled the largest lecture theatre in the university to capacity when he spoke on this subject, but this was not surprising for among his students he had the reputation for presenting knowledge and wisdom in the 'matrix of wit'.

In his young days he represented Manchester University and played in the Christy Cup matches. Earlier he had been offered a trial with Manchester City but his father responded to this by burning his football boots; this story he told with enthusiasm. He was a director of Newcastle United AFC for over twenty years and two years ago was made life president.

His knowledge of the game gave him considerable pleasure. After retirement from the NHS he devoted his great energy and financial wisdom to building up the football club's Development Fund.

He will be remembered as a cultured and profoundly intelligent man of great generosity of spirit and this takes no account of his superb surgery.

He was married in 1944 to Nan Hunter, his theatre sister at the RAF Hospital at Raouceby.

## SIR HUGH NORMAN-WALKER

Sir Hugh Norman-Walker, KCMG, OBE, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Seychelles 1967-69, died at his home in Wiltshire on August 28 at the age of 88. He was the son of Colonel J. N. Norman-Walker, CBE, of the Indian Medical Service, and he was educated at Sherborne School and Corpus Christi College, Cambridge.

Hugh Selby Norman-Walker entered the Indian Civil Service in 1938 and transferred to HM Colonial Service in 1948 being posted to Nyassaland where he served until 1964, when the territory obtained its independence from Britain and became Malawi under the prime minister of Dr Hastings Banda, who retained him as Secretary to the Treasury for a short period.

Thereafter, he was promoted Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Seychelles and Commissioner of the British Indian Ocean Territory. In 1969 he was appointed Colonial

Secretary of Hong Kong and worked there until his retirement in 1974.

For his services in Nyassaland he was appointed OBE in 1961 and CMG in 1964. On his appointment to the Seychelles he was promoted to KCMG in 1966.

While he spent most of his career as an administrative officer he had a strong leaning towards the financial and economic side of his duties particularly when he was serving in Nyassaland, Malawi, where he was Secretary to the Treasury - and Hong Kong.

The break-up of the Central African Federation in 1964 created a need for the dismantling of the federal responsibilities and the division of the residual assets among the three assignees - Rhodesia, Zambia and Malawi; the British Government was also closely concerned with this exercise.

Norman-Walker was chosen by the Government of Malawi to perform the task of putting

the newly-independent country's case to the joint committee responsible for re-arranging the inter-Governmental functions, revenues and property consequent upon the dissolution of the Federation. This was a tricky operation requiring all of Norman-Walker's qualities of tact, experience, quickness of perception, probity and determination. He performed his task with great success and never abused the discretionary powers which had to be given to him by his Government to carry out the exercise effectively. Not only did he give much satisfaction to Malawi but he also won the lasting respect of the other participants in the operation.

In character he was warm-hearted, cultured and good natured and he will be great missed by a large number of colleagues and friends of all races.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Janet Baldock, whom he married in 1948. There were no children.

In the First World War he served with the 60th Rifles in France and Salonika, being awarded the MC in 1918; for his action at Calais in 1940 he received the DSO.

He was ADC to the King, 1946-48, and Commander, Hanover District, 1948. After his formal retirement he was Colonel Commandant of his regiment, the Royal Green-jackets, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, 1957-60, chairman of the management committee of the Kent and Sussex Group of Hospitals, and for many years on the committee of the Forces Help Society and Lord Roberts Workshops. He served as Deputy Lieutenant of Kent - a county for which he had much affection - from 1958-81.

In 1926 he married Margaret, daughter of Captain H. C. R. Brocklebank, CBE, RN. She died in 1969. They had three children, a son who died in 1981, and two daughters.

he was in London where he taught forty students a week at his own school in Hampstead, but he also lived in Paris and worked, teaching and performing, in most European countries.

In 1972 he returned to Philadelphia where he formed a jazz-rock group, claiming he had learned to love rock from his English students. His performances live on the many recordings he did for the Prestige, Blue Note and Riverside labels.

Lady Peadar, widow of Lord Peadar, MBE, former chairman of the National Board for Prices and Incomes and a leading figure in the cooperative movement for many years, died on August 29. She was Hilda Mary Alice Bull and she was married in 1931. Her husband died in 1978.

## PHILLY JOE JONES

Philly Joe Jones, who died in Philadelphia on August 30, was one of the key figures in modern jazz drumming.

He had played with most of the best names in jazz of the past 30 years and more recently had toured with his own group. But his most fertile years were those he spent with the Miles Davis Quintet where his dynamic and explosive approach to percussion were an important component of the level of performance the group achieved in the 1950s.

Joseph Rudolph Jones was born in Philadelphia in 1925. He played locally for several years, backing such names as Dexter Gordon and Fats Navarro.

After a period with Ben Webster in Washington in 1949 he went to New York where he

freelanced extensively with men like Tony Scott and Tadd Dameron. But his most fruitful association was undoubtedly that with Miles Davis of whose achievements his percussion solos became an integral force. (He had taken the name "Philly Joe" to avoid confusion with Jo Jones who played drums with the Basie band.)

During his period with Miles Davis Jones created a reputation as a leading - perhaps the leading - exponent of modern jazz percussion, and his solos, technically carefully graded but at the same time capable of carrying a powerful charge of emotion, were an indispensable ingredient of the Quintet's great contribution to modern jazz.

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## STOCK MARKET REPORT

## Allied-Lyons peaks on bid speculation

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

The mystery over Allied-Lyons, the food and drink group, deepened yesterday as the shares surged 17p to a 269p peak before settling at 267p.

For the first time since the group was formed 25 years ago, its shares are on a higher rating than Bass, for so long the brewing industry's star performer.

Reports of stake-building and bids abounded, with the Americans, Australians and Japanese mentioned as possible raiders.

Amid the speculation one factor was clear: there was heavy buying of Allied shares with orders flowing in from the US.

Elders, the Australian conglomerate, is thought to have up to 7 per cent of the capital and was still buying yesterday. And the stock market is convinced that Mr John Elliott, Elders' managing director, is in London, although the company said he was on holiday.

"There is nobody here to answer your questions," was the response from Elders' London headquarters.

Selling of ADRs in Cadbury Schweppes in New York on Tuesday night filtered through to the London share price yesterday and Cadbury's were marked 7p lower at 144p.

American analysts expected a fall in earnings to show in today's half-year figures, though British followers of the foods group were more sanguine, forecasting little or no change over 1984's £39.7 million pretax.

It was suggested that Mr Elliott was attempting to put together a bid. His company has a London share quote — the price was unchanged at 157p, near its year's low, yesterday — and could, therefore, attempt a share exchange offer. The first British use of "junk" bonds in a bid was also discussed. An

Elders-led consortium is another possibility. Philip Morris, the US drink and tobacco group, is regarded as the American contender for Allied.

Allied itself is thought to have a big food acquisition in its sights. Ranks Hovis McDougall is regarded as the most likely target.

Away from the Allied excitement the market had to be content with a few flickers of second line takeover speculation and company statements to generate interest.

At the close, the FT30 share index was down 1.4 points at 1,006.4 points and the FT-SE share index was 8.9 points lower at 1,326.6 points.

Among blue chips to score from trading returns was the P & O shipping group. It surged 23p to 421p.

BICC shares recovered 17p to 220p as the profits news arrived, unaccompanied by a rights issue. On Tuesday the market had taken fright at the idea of a cash call and at warning words about the results.

In the event, BICC managed a small rise in pretax profits and showed no sign of asking shareholders for more money.

But BTR is still rumoured to be thinking of a rights issue, and given the market capitalization of the group, that could mean a big one. A one-for-ten issue would raise about £400 million. BTR shares slipped another 5p to 351p, though

Courtaulds was the star performer in the traded options market yesterday, chalking up 3,596 contracts traded out of a total volume for the day of 11,362. Activity centred on the October 140 put contract in

plenty of market men say there will not be a rights issue. Shares in Lucas Industries dipped 12p to 331p as market speculators appeared to leave the stock alone. For many weeks now the Lucas price has been helped by talk of a takeover attempt.

Trading news from Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance hurt other companies involved in British household insurance. Legal & General Group and Prudential Assurance, which both report results later this month, were marked 28p lower at 699p and 13p lower at 694p respectively.

Expect DRG, the packaging and Basildon Bond stationary group, to put through other acquisitions in the next few weeks after its £1.6 million bid for the 25.4 per cent minority interest in its New Zealand offshoot. The group, which seems in line for year's profits of some £30 million against £26 million, has a new chief executive, Mr John Moger Woolley. The shares, strong recently on takeover rumours, were unchanged at 200p yesterday.

Blackwood Hodge, the construction and mining equipment group, rose 2p to 39p as the market begins to look forward to interim figures next week. There was also upward movement for two other companies with coal mining interests. Powell Duffryn rose 8p to

278p and AAH Holdings went 10p better to 150p. AAH has been left behind in the recent market rally, despite good profits figures earlier in the summer and optimistic forecasts from analysts thereafter. At the present price the prospective p/e remains well below the market average at just over 10.

F H Tomkins, the engineering group regarded as a mini Hanson Trust by some in the City, rose 5p to 220p. The buying appeared to be inspired by news that Mr Greg Hutchings, Tomkins' chief executive, had lunch with Simon & Coates — a broking firm which has long been close to the company — earlier this week.

BBA Group slipped 4p to 110p as profit-taking took a hold. The shares have had a good run this summer, culminating in the strong profits performance announced three weeks ago.

Reabrook Holdings, the chemicals group, pleased the market with its nearly doubled interim profits, and its shares rose 4p to 62p. Elsewhere in that sector share prices showed little or no change. Saatchi & Saatchi, the advertising group, came in for a late advance, rising 15p to 675p but J. H. Fenner, power transmission engineers, fell 17p to 128p, following the sale at 150p of a share of the Hawker Siddeley 25.3 per cent shareholding to the American Emerson Electric Co.

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278p and AAH Holdings went 10p better to 150p. AAH has been left behind in the recent market rally, despite good profits figures earlier in the summer and optimistic forecasts from analysts thereafter. At the present price the prospective p/e remains well below the market average at just over 10.

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## TEMPUS

## Tough penalties for letting the insurance side down

The stock market's retribution can be swift and terrible, as both Guardian Royal Exchange and Sun Alliance found yesterday. They were to some extent the victims of heightened — some would say unreasonable — expectations. The composite insurers reporting last month gave a rosy impression of the way premium rates were moving. Perhaps more important, both Commercial Union and Royal Insurance produced unexpectedly good British results, which encouraged a belief that GRE and Sun Alliance, both of which specialize in Britain, might also do well.

Nevertheless, with a pretax profit of £800,000 compared with market expectations of £20 million to £30 million, GRE in particular had much explaining to do. The result was blamed on a combination of exceptional catastrophe losses and on a deteriorating claims experience in a British personal lines resulting in the worst first quarter underwriting result the company has ever had.

While catastrophe may simply be a matter of bad luck, the losses on British motor business look worse than GRE's competitors. Business in the United States was also disappointing, with underwriting losses almost doubling to £13.5 million.

In crucial areas GRE seems to have been slow off the mark with premium rate increases and the effect shows through starkly.

The stock market may be slow to forget these results. GRE's reputation in a high quality investment has been denied. Yet it is still the only composite to produce a pretax profit and is the only one to have raised its interim dividend. These are encouraging signs, and with a prospective yield of around 6 per cent its shares must still look attractive over the long term.

Sun Alliance also suffered a disastrous first quarter, but conditions in the US, where losses were cut by two thirds to £6.9 million, were no excuse. The result, which includes Phoenix Assurance this time, was mainly affected by "exceptional" house insurance losses and sharply mounting motor claims.

The good British results from CU and Royal now look

rather freakish, and it is clearer than ever that swift remedies are needed in the British market to restore investors' confidence in those composites with the largest exposure there.

**Hillsdown Holdings**

Hillsdown Holdings has successfully baked a two-tier cake. The top layer is the company's famed ability to turn round ailing food companies, bought on the cheap. This approach has already made Hillsdown popular with investors, who showed their appreciation by taking the shares from a striking price of 145p to a high of 180p.

The second tier of the cake was revealed clearly only by yesterday's interim figures. With less than £1 million from recent acquisitions, Hillsdown lifted operating profits from £12.5 million to £15.5 million. It finds continued growth from its subsidiaries through vertical integration. Effectively, it now raises chickens, kills them, freezes them, transports them and even processes them into

the policy seems to be working. Profits in the poultry, eggs and animal feed division jumped by more than half in the latest six months, to £8.3 million. It looks as if the fresh meat and bacon division has yet to benefit to the same extent. The strategy is also being applied in the stationary and furniture businesses.

There are dangers, but, at least in fragmented markets, these should be containable. And despite the growth of the non-food areas, for example, by the £6.5 million acquisition of Christie-Tyler, the furniture manufacturer, Hillsdown is still vulnerable to swings of the food trade. Witness the current problems in meat importing. In addition, there is the prospect of a rising tax charge. But a p/e of 14 with the shares at 173p takes all these risks into account.

**BICC**

In the playground of BICC's interim results there had clearly been much activity on both the swings and the roundabouts. Not surprising then that pretax profits were barely unchanged at £42.6 million. The figures were less bad than had been expected

and the shares more than regained yesterday's losses to close up 17p at 220p.

For all the efforts of the new management BICC is still regarded as unexciting. Although the declining profits trend has now been arrested it is difficult to see where the real growth is going to come from in the short term. The problem is that while its mind is concentrated on rationalization and restructuring it is hard to spare too much management attention on future developments.

Rationalization cost the company £2.5 million above the line in the half-year and it is apparent that there is still more to come.

To add to BICC's difficulties the company suffered problems from two unexpected quarters. First its Boschert electronics subsidiary in the US fell foul of the downturn in the market and registered losses of approaching £6 million.

Second, the weakness of the Australian dollar knocked £6.8 million off BICC's profits on currency translation, although this was offset by a £3.6 million profit on overseas copper stocks.

Without these setbacks the performance would have looked much better. However, as an international business operating in such diverse markets they must be seen as part and parcel of the company's normal trading activities and who is to say that no further unexpected setbacks are to come.

That said, BICC still remains fundamentally sound. In Balfour Beatty it has a good contracting business with a solid short-term order book and the group's cable businesses, while generally mature, are becoming much more cost efficient. Continuing rationalization will ensure that very little downside risk is attached to the company.

Low risk often leads to low reward. While BICC continues to suffer from a cash outflow it will not have the funds available to push it into new growth areas.

In the short term, the shares are unlikely to provide excitement. There may be some trading opportunities and a long-awaited dividend increase, if it materializes, at the final stage would enhance the yield attractions.

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## SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

## INTERIM STATEMENT

The estimated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 are set out below. The comparative figures for 1984 include the results of the Phoenix group restated in accordance with Sun Alliance group accounting policies.

	6 months to 30th June 1985 (unaudited)	6 months to 30th June 1984 (unaudited)	Year 1984 (audited)
Premium Income	£m	£m	£m
General Insurance	286.1	754.7	1,606.7
Long-term Insurance	285.9	244.3	505.1
	1,112.0	999.0	2,111.8
General insurance underwriting loss	(123.8)	(104.1)	(198.7)
Long-term insurance profits	10.0	8.7	18.4
Investment and other income	98.8	109.7	227.9
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE TAXATION	(15.0)	14.3	47.6
Taxation	3.2	6.3	4.1
PROFIT (LOSS) AFTER TAXATION	(18.2)	8.0	43.5
Minority interests	2.4	2.4	6.5
NET PROFIT (LOSS)	(20.6)	5.6	37.0
Adjustment to exclude net loss incurred by Phoenix prior to acquisition	—	2.4	4.0
PROFIT (LOSS) ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS	(20.6)	8.0	41.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE	(10.4)p	4.1p	20.8p

## TERRITORIAL ANALYSIS OF GENERAL INSURANCE RESULTS

	Premium income	Underwriting result	Premium income	Underwriting result	Premium income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom & Ireland	401.0	(62.8)	337.7	(50.3)	669.3	(83.2)
Europe	95.2	(13.4)	96.1	(8.1)	184.5	(11.5)
U.S.A. (Note 1)	91.2	(6.9)	109.8	(18.0)	272.1	(35.0)
Canada	47.6	(10.9)	42.5	(4.7)	105.1	(16.2)
Australia (Note 2)	33.2	(8.9)	20.8	(3.4)	53.6	(6.7)
Other overseas areas	66.0	(9.8)	70.6	(5.9)	141.0	(17.0)
Reinsurance	14.3	(6.4)	14.5	(9.9)	36.9	(22.0)
Marine and Aviation (worldwide)	77.6	(4.7)	62.7	(3.8)	144.2	(7.1)
	826.1	(123.8)	754.7	(104.1)	1,606.7	(198.7)

Notes (1) — The U.S.A. figures for 1984 include the Phoenix's Continental pool business which was terminated on 1.1.1985. The 1984 results excluding Continental business were:

	Premium income	Underwriting result
	£m	£m
6 months to 30th June 1984	£62.8m	£10.7m
Year 1984	£157.0m	£28.6m

(2) — The 1985 half-year's results for Australia include the business of Phoenix Prudential (formerly an associated company) which became a wholly owned subsidiary with effect from 1.1.1985.

**RESULTS**  
Heavy losses early in the year produced a substantial pre-tax loss in the first quarter. Underwriting results subsequently improved and a pre-tax profit was earned in the second quarter.  
The reduction in investment income is due largely to the financing costs of the Phoenix acquisition, estimated to amount to £22m for the half year, and the withdrawal of Phoenix from the Continental Corporation's U.S.A. pool. Allowing for these and other factors the growth in sterling terms was 12.7%. Excluding the effect of exchange movements the underlying growth was 15.3%.

**GENERAL BUSINESS UNDERWRITING**  
General business premium income increased by 9.5%. The underlying increase, after allowing for changes in the business portfolio and for currency fluctuations, was 17.7%.

At House, the results suffered severely from the exceptional winter weather claims which are now estimated to have cost the household and commercial property accounts some £27.2m. Serious

losses were also experienced in the Group's commercial and private motor accounts as a result of a marked deterioration in the claims frequency



# Market drifts

Claims required for  
+33 points

**Claimants should ring 0254-53272**

[illegible]

703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500	1501	1502	1503	1504	1505	1506	1507	1508	1509	1510	1511	1512	1513	1514	1515	1516	1517	1518	1519	1520	1521	1522	1523	1524	1525	1526	1527	1528	1529	1530	1531	1532	1533	1534	1535	1536	1537	1538	1539	1540	1541	1542	1543	1544	1545	1546	1547	1548	1549	1550	1551	1552	1553	1554	1555	1556	1557	1558	1559	1560	1561	1562	1563	1564	1565	1566	1567	1568	1569	1570	1571	1572	1573	1574	1575	1576	1577	1578	1579	1580	1581	1582	1583	1584	1585	1586	1587	1588	1589	1590	1591	1592	1593	1594	1595	1596	1597	1598	1599	1600	1601	1602	1603	1604	1605	1606	1607	1608	1609	1610	1611	1612	1613	1614	1615	1616	1617	1618	1619	1620	1621	1622	1623	1624	1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	17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[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

SHOES AND LEATHER									
230	190	74	204	•	5.6	4.1	11.1	6.1	1.1
232	175	Center Shoos	207	•	12.4	8.2	6.1	5.1	1.2
233	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
234	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
235	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
236	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
237	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
238	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
239	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
240	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
241	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
242	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
243	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
244	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
245	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
246	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
247	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
248	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
249	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
250	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
251	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
252	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
253	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
254	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
255	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
256	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
257	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
258	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
259	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
260	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
261	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
262	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
263	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
264	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
265	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
266	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
267	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
268	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
269	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
270	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
271	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
272	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
273	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
274	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
275	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
276	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
277	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
278	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
279	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
280	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
281	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
282	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
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288	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
289	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
290	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
291	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
292	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
293	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
294	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
295	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
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302	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
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373	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
374	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
375	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
376	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
377	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
378	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
379	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
380	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
381	175	Shoos	207	•	2.7	2.7	2.7</		

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company, a Pro-merger opinion, a Forecast earnings, a Ex  
qual distribution, \* Ex rights, a Ex veto or sharehold, a Ex  
tax free, y Price adjusted for late dealings, ... No significant  
data.



## INDUSTRY TODAY

## Time is running out for European electronics

The current shock waves reverberating through the media from the performance of the British electronics industry have had at least some good effects: they have short-circuited wishful thinking and highlighted the realities of our increasingly electronics-dominated world.

The public has been led to marvel at tomorrow's electronic miracles and at the same time to ignore two mundane facts of today.

First, electronics is already the mainstay of the here and now.

Secondly, the ever increasing importance of electronics is assured, but its remaining within European control is by no means assured.

Yet, just as steam was the powerhouse of the Victorian Age, so electronics is the locomotive of our culture today, indeed of our very lives.

The intense interest of governments, the many column inches in the Press and the multitude of conferences, seminars, workshops and the like are evidence that the importance of a European electronics industry is starting to be recognized.

Although relatively modest and mainly in the research and development area, joint efforts like Alvey, Esprit, Philips/Siemens integrated circuit co-operation and, more recently, Eureka have been undertaken.

Renewed efforts have been promised by European Community officials in Brussels and by member governments to harmonize technical standards and to reduce parochial protectionism. In short, to implement finally the European Common Market promises, now almost 30 years old.

Meanwhile, the European electronics industry, its own research and development efforts, its management and its financial performance are harshly criticized - and continuously reminded that it is out-performed by the US and the Far East.

Doubtless there is room for improvement, but, to be told, as we often are, to be as the Americans in America and, at the same time, as the Japanese in Japan is about as useful as the owl's advice to the centipede to turn itself into a bird in order to reduce the chance of rheumatism in the legs.

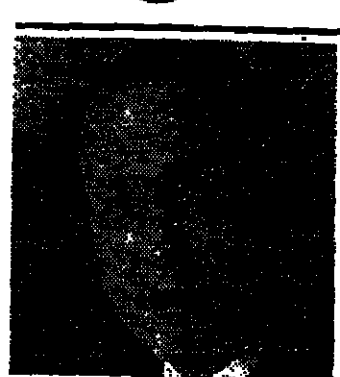
It is true that the European electronics industry has serious problems but, if the causes of these problems are diagnosed correctly, the prescribed cures will inevitably be correct. This is particularly true if those prescriptions are from out-of-date manuals and, in any event, from fundamentally different industrial environments.

A paradoxical situation has arisen. The achievements of a "high tech" electronics industrial renaissance are goals in most European countries, but it is doubtful whether it is sufficiently recognized that conditions in Europe will prevent the achievement of their joint research and development programmes.

When successful, can only help towards making up some lost time, but they are no substitute for a strong industrial base.

It is precisely this industrial base which is being eroded in a divided Europe: it is too narrow a base for successful counter-attack.

European industrialists who stress this point are regarded as



For three years West European consumer electronics companies, in aggregate, have made losses. The industry is being ground between the upper and nether millstones of the Americans and Japanese. ANTON POOT, chairman and managing director of Philips Electronics, argues that unless Europe's handicaps are recognized and the competition made fair the industry will irretrievably decline.

messengers of doom. They are not killed any more; worse, they are branded as protectionists. This fateful narrow interpretation of their message clouds the real issues.

The electronics world is increasingly governed by components, the foundation of which are integrated circuits, the so-called chips. The research and development costs involved are of such magnitude that adequate financial resources can come only in two ways:

1. As a spin-off from massive government expenditure on defence, space programmes and huge computer and telecommunications industries, as in the United States;

2. From a dominance of world markets in consumer products derived from an almost unassailable home market, as in Japan.

Japan and several other Far East countries, poor in raw materials and energy and at a great distance from the big American and European markets, had little alternative but to concentrate on electronics to build their industrial base and

to achieve their national aspirations.

Japanese manufacturers have penetrated and now dominate the US consumer electronics market where domestic manufacturers did not put up much of a defence and consequently have virtually disappeared. This victory and defeat has set the stage for a global struggle in an industry already facing new industrial challenges.

How formidable these challenges are were graphically summarized by Igor Aleksander, Professor of Management of Information Technology at Imperial College, London:

"The cost of memory (chips) for, say, one minute of speech or a frame of vision in 1965 would have been £100,000 at today's prices. Ten years later, 1975, it would have been £10,000. Not it's about £80 and in the next five years it will be down to about 90p for the same amount of storage. If a luxury car costing £20,000 now were to follow the same path over the next 20 years, it would cost not more than a box of chocolates in the year 2005."

Electronics are regulating the heartbeat of our society, from

pacemakers to defence, from pocket radios to telephone exchanges, from microwave ovens to machine tools, from wristwatches to space shuttles.

The all-pervading importance of electronics in healthcare, computers, radio and television is hardly discussed; it is taken for granted.

A dominant position in electronics is a prerequisite for a dominant position in these areas. By definition, those who fail to dominate become followers.

American and Japan are already joint leaders in the first league of this global and deadly earnest game. Korea, preparing to enter the field, is a country to watch. Europe, with some excellent qualifications and a strong track record, is losing ground and running a serious risk of being relegated.

Europe is struggling because it is trying to match the powerful, fast-moving and uncompromising attacks with slow-moving, often antiquated, economic policies and an inadequate infrastructure.

The contest is not fought with any respect and historic principles. The "Europe des Patries" of General de Gaulle or Great Britain as the "Hub of the Empire" are largely dismissed as irrelevant. The choice for Europe is a stark one: a massive change of strategy and tactics or a place in the second division.

Europe has built a unique social fabric in which, despite some excesses, justifiable pride exists. Even after removal of excesses, the costs of this social fabric in all its aspects are high compared with those of many other countries and must be paid for by European industry.

## APPOINTMENTS

The Council of Mechanical and Metal Trade Associations: Mr Harry Hornby has been appointed director-general. Mail Order Publishers' Authority: Baroness Hooper has been made chairman.

Dobson Park Industries: Mr Chris Lomborg has been made a non-executive Director.

British Railways Board: Mr Derek Hornby and Mr Oscar de Ville have become part-time members of the board.

KMG Thomson McLintock: Mr James Broomfield becomes director of business development on October 1.

John Brown: Three directors of Trafalgar House, Mr Eric Parker, Mr Vincent Grundy and Mr John Fletcher have joined the board.

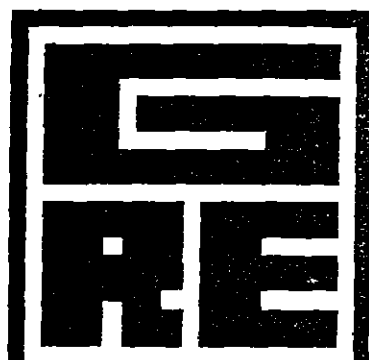
Valin Pollen: Mr John Dembitz is the new managing director, succeeding Mr Richard Pollen who becomes chief executive.

Vanbrugh Life: Mr Brian Goldstein is now marketing director.

Hertz: Mr Michael Gardiner has been made staff vice-president, North American marketing.

Fothergill & Harvey: Mr Geoffrey Thompson has become a non-executive director.

AMEC Dr N L Franklin has been made a non-executive director.



## Interim Statement

The unaudited estimated results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Group for the six months ended 30th June 1985 are as follows:

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Year 1984*
Investment Income	£m 93.6	£m 90.3	£m 202.7
Less Interest Payable	8.2	7.2	16.0
	85.4	83.1	186.7
Underwriting Results			
Short-term insurance business	(92.2)	(43.9)	(111.2)
Long-term insurance business	7.6	6.9	16.7
	(84.6)	(37.0)	(94.5)
Profit before taxation	0.8	46.1	92.2
Less Taxation	5.6	20.5	34.9
(Loss)/Profit after taxation	(4.8)	25.6	57.3
Less Minority Interests	1.2	1.5	3.0
(Loss)/Profit after taxation attributable to Ordinary shareholders	(6.0)	34.1	54.3
Ordinary Dividend	14.2	13.4	40.9
(Loss)/Profit transferred from/to retained profits	(20.2)	10.7	13.4
Earnings per Ordinary share (after taxation)	(3.8p)	15.3p	34.5p

\*Extracted from the Company's full Accounts for the year 1984 which received an unqualified Auditor's Report and which have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Investment Income	Underwriting Results
Results by Territories (before taxation)				
Australia	£m 42.9 (4.8)	£m 44.7 3.6	7.2	7.2
Canada	55.6 (8.5)	47.9 (1.4)	6.3	6.3
Germany	100.7 (4.8)	99.8 (3.1)	9.3	9.3
Republic of Ireland	15.2 0.5	10.6 (1.6)	2.2	2.2
South Africa	23.2 (0.8)	24.4 (1.1)	2.8	2.8
U.K.	239.4 (45.5)	199.7 (29.8)	37.7	37.7
U.S.A.	97.7 (13.5)	69.9 (7.5)	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous	91.8 (15.0)	92.2 (3.0)	11.2	11.2
	666.5 (92.2)	589.2 (43.9)	83.1	83.1

	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984	Investment Income	Underwriting Results
The territorial results are stated after reinsurance protection from group companies including protection under the worldwide stop loss arrangements. The 'Miscellaneous' underwriting result includes this reinsurance in respect of the territories shown opposite:				
Australia	£m (3.8)	£m 0.3		
Canada	1.3	1.2		
South Africa	0.4	0.1		
U.S.A.	(4.7)	(2.0)		
Others	(1.2)	(1.1)		
	(8.0)	(1.5)		

Exchange Rates	30th June 1985	30th June 1984	30th June 1985	30th June 1984
Australia	1.96	1.57	Republic of Ireland	1.27
Canada	1.78	1.73	South Africa	2.56
Germany	3.97	3.77	U.S.A.	1.31

Life New Business	First 6 months 1985	First 6 months 1984
New Sums Assured	2,657.2	2,521.1
New Annuities per annum	69.4	40.9
New Annual Premiums	31.8	29.1
New Single Premiums	101.2	68.3

The Life New Business figures for the first six months 1984 have been adjusted to exclude business in South Africa following the disposal of the group's life business in that territory in 1985.

Guardian Royal Exchange plc acquired the entire issued ordinary share capital of Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc on 9th November 1984. The above results for the first six months 1985, together with those for 1984, reflect the results of the Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance Group for the respective periods.

The effect of exchange rate movements has been to decrease net premiums by £27.7m, investment income by £2.5m and the short-term business underwriting loss by £2.3m.

The Group has experienced poor insurance results in almost every major territory. With the exception of Germany, which has maintained a consistent performance, South Africa and Republic of Ireland which have shown some improvement, all the main operating units have produced greater losses than in the first half of 1984. Natural disasters in Australia and Fiji produced a loss of \$8m, with further weather related losses in U.K., Germany and France. The May cyclone which hit the U.S.A. and Canada cost the Group £2.75m. Poor experience in U.K. personal lines and in the U.S.A. continued through the half year and remedial rate increases have been



Guardian Royal Exchange Group

## COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

## Wates looks at Broad Street options

By Judith Huntley

Wates City of London Properties, the only publicly quoted property company with a portfolio entirely comprised of offices in the Square Mile, published its first interim figures this week. These showed no surprises with pretax profits of £1.6 million, in line with the company's expectations of reaching £3.5 million by the year-end.

The two key questions about Wates are when it intends to borrow money and how long it will take the company to decide on the future of Winchester House, the 219,000 sq ft office building at 100 Broad Street it owns with Friends Provident Life Office.

Wates seems certain to



which will be changed to utilize assets. Wates will not comment on the method it will use to establish a borrowing facility, but it will not be coming to the market for it. It is believed that an innovative form of borrowing will be

used, which rules out the normal debenture issue route. It is believed that a few acquisitions are in the pipeline which will take up some of the proposed borrowings. But a large proportion will be needed to tackle Winchester House in which Wates has a 40 per cent

stake, with a Friends Provident owning the rest. The developer is exploring several approaches to dealing with the building, which was bought from the St Martins Property Corporation for £65 million.

The options range from doing nothing, which is unlikely, to a complete redevelopment. The end result will largely depend on what the City of London planners will allow. But new attitudes to plot ratios could mean that the size of any development at 100 Broad

Street will be much larger than the existing building.

Wates is anxious to cater for the seemingly insatiable appetite of the financial groups for space in buildings which offer large floors and can accommodate staff under one roof.

However, the planners are not the only difficulty at Winchester House. Some tenants, including Morgan Grenfell, Wates' merchant banker, still have long terms remaining on their leases which the company would have to buy out in order to redevelop.

On the retailing front, Stock Conversion is close to buying a portfolio of shop properties.

● Jones Lang Wootton, keen to keep any competitive edge it has in property investment, is to make Mr Christopher Bartram one of its City Investment partners. Mr Bartram has left his job as assistant general manager (property) with the Scottish Amicable Life Assurance Society to join J.L.W.'s City office.

Mr Bartram is adding his skills on the investment side of the UK and US property to those already at J.L.W. The firm is keen to keep a share of the lucrative investment market and is likely to expand its services along corporate lines.

Asset management, development finance and syndication are all areas that J.L.W., like many in the City, wants to keep within its grasp in the face of increasing competition from financial conglomerates and merchant banks.

● Trafalgar House and J Sainsbury have won the bid to develop a £34 million, 75,000 sq ft shopping scheme on the eastern edge of Romford, Essex. The developer and the food operator beat Asda, Ladbroke City & County, and Town & City Properties, part of the P & O Group, in being selected by the London Borough of Havering to build on the site.

The council will retain the freehold and will grant a 125-year lease to Trafalgar House. J Sainsbury will build a 61,000 sq ft store with the rest of the space devoted to speciality retailing. There will be parking for 1,000 cars.

Trafalgar House will build new leisure facilities to link with those already existing. The developer was advised by Vigers with Hillier Parker advising Havering Council.

## 1985 INTERIM RESULTS

## Swire Pacific Limited

Consolidated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 and 1985 interim dividends

Results: Swire Pacific Limited's attributable profit for the first half of 1985 was HK\$615.9 million, which represented an increase of 29% over that of the equivalent period in 1984. The unaudited consolidated results for the six months ended 30th June 1985 were:

	Six months ended 30th June 1985 HK\$m	Six months ended 30th June 1984 HK\$m	Year ended 31st December 1984 HK\$m
Turnover	6,595.8	5,703.3	11,996.8
Operating profit	850.4	819.3	1,720.4
Net interest income/(charges)	7.3	(6.4)	(13.9)
Net operating profit	857.7	812.9	1,706.5
Share of profits less losses of associated companies	31.2	22.5	58.9
Profit before taxation	888.9	835.4	1,765.4
Taxation	184.4	153.9	300.9
Profit after taxation	704.5	681.5	1,464.5
Minority interests	108.6	204.1	415.7
Profit attributable to shareholders	615.9	477.4	1,048.8

Earnings per share: 'A' shares 148.2¢ 131.5¢ 271.2¢ 'B' shares 29.8¢ 25.3¢ 54.2¢

Interim dividends: The directors of Swire Pacific Limited have today declared interim dividends for 1985 of 44.0¢ per 'A' share and 8.8¢ per 'B' share.

	1985 Interim	1984 Interim	1984 Final	Total
Dividends per share: 'A' shares	44.0¢	39.0¢	87.0¢	126.0¢
'B' shares	8.8¢	7.8¢	17.4¢	25.2¢

The interim dividends are payable on 1st November 1985 to shareholders on the register at the close of business on 27th September 1985; the share registers will be closed from 18th September 1985 to 27th September 1985, both dates inclusive.

In accordance with Article 13 of the Company's Articles of Association, the directors have resolved that the interim dividends will be satisfied partly in the form of an issue of additional shares by way of scrip dividends and partly by minimum cash dividends of 1.0¢ per 'A' share and 0.2¢ per 'B' share, the minimum cash dividends being paid in order to ensure that the shares of the Company continue to be Authorised Investments for the purpose of the Trusts Ordinance of Hong Kong; but that shareholders will be given the option of receiving their interim dividends in cash in place of part or all of such scrip dividends. Full details of the scrip dividend procedures will be given in a circular which will accompany the complete interim report to be sent to shareholders on 8th September 1985.

Prospects: The results of the Swire Pacific Group for the second half of 1985 are expected to be maintained at satisfactory levels and in particular the operating profits of Cathay Pacific Airways should be higher than those of the first half year. The property and industries divisions should continue to perform strongly during the remainder of the year, levels of activity in trading and offshore services are expected to remain relatively depressed.

With a broad spread of activities, prospects for the Group as a whole for the full year are good and I expect that the first dividends to be recommended will be at least double the interim dividends.

Hong Kong, 30th August, 1985

H.M.P. Miles  
Chairman

Swire Pacific Limited  
The Swire Group  
Swire House, Hong Kong.















# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

September 5, 1985

It is not possible to claim that more education will lead to economic growth. It is not that simple, but growth does require education to sustain it.

It helps to have a literate population going well beyond simple knowledge and extending into higher education. The countries which have done best economically have high age participation rates in further and higher education. It also helps to have a high proportion of the educated with appropriate skills in science, technology and commerce.

Equally, it is important that those with such qualifications should be given high status and be valued by society. Japan, the United States and West Germany fulfil all these conditions.

It is relevant to look at the history of management education in Britain. It had slow and partial growth in the period up to 1945. The roots were shallow and still are. The solid foundations of substantial numbers of undergraduates and postgraduates are missing. The emphasis was and remains on very short post-experience courses for the very few who get anything at all.

The post-war period has seen limited growth of undergraduate degrees in business studies at universities and polytechnics as well

as qualifications at sub-degree diploma and certificate level in other parts of the further education sector.

A little headway, but not much, was made in bringing business subjects into engineering and science degrees: the area which probably needs it most as many of its ex-students will become managers.

Not until the late 1950s did the development of undergraduate and postgraduate courses in business gather pace as part of the post-war growth of higher education. The number of students in the new business studies undergraduate degrees rose from small numbers in the early 1960s to about 4,000 in 1980-81, with about 1,000 graduating in every year.

Demand for undergraduate places is very high and, according to statistics from the Universities Central Council on Admissions, the demand for places in business studies is second only to veterinary science. However, the age participation rate in Britain is very low for an advanced industrial country. In any case, Britain's late start in business studies ensures that it will be some time before the holders of these qualifications can push through to senior posts.

At postgraduate level the numbers are tiny. All the universities

## Thomas Kempner protests at the long tradition which devalues training, particularly the vocational kind



together were producing about 1,000 MBAs in 1970. Twelve years later the total has not changed, but its composition has a much higher proportion. Between 35 and 40 per cent are now from overseas. One small recent improvement is the start of a number of part-time masters degrees. The contrast with the United States and other leading countries is stark.

Looking back, one wonders why the differences are so great. Two related explanations are possible.

First, there is in Britain a long anti-intellectual tradition which devalues education and training, particularly of a vocational kind. This attitude is strong in business and many of its members not only believe in pragmatism - the cult of

so-called common sense and practical relevance - but its proponents are generally ill-equipped to distinguish between fact and fancy.

Their limited initial education and lack of subsequent training does not provide an adequate background for making judgments about the development of their successors. It is unwise to allow the people who got you into a mess to determine the training of the next generation.

The second explanation is a little more subtle. One part of business or management education did grow - but the total is still small, most as short as a week or less and a very few up to 10 weeks long.

After 1945 there was a gradual increase in such courses. There were

many contributors, most of them small-scale - technical colleges, the British Institute of Management and other more specialized professional bodies in, for example, marketing. Some consultants provided courses and so did a few universities.

Later came the growth at Ashridge and the formal starting of a number of business schools, under a variety of names, in universities and polytechnics.

One of the significant developments was the establishment, in 1945, of Henley - The Management College. It was believed that the emphasis should be on general management by helping functional managers and specialists make the transition to broader and more senior responsibilities. This change - and it is a profound and difficult one - could occur at any time in a manager's career from his late twenties onwards. When it did, it would require a radical change of knowledge and approach.

The college's thinking in this respect, its approach to the teaching of course members, and the content of its syllabuses were adapted and copied by management schools throughout the world.

So in one sense the philosophy, approach and ethos have stood the test of time. In particular, the crucial problem of producing general

managers was correctly seen then and it remains a major concern. Yet the success of the British business schools has hidden the fact that the numbers who had access to post-experience education were small and also that too many courses were too short.

While a few leading establishments provide general management courses of reasonable length, most other programmes are too short and cannot deal adequately with the needs already described. A few weeks, or days, once in a lifetime are hardly adequate preparation for senior responsibility. Nor indeed can very short courses provide the thoroughness and depth required to learn the techniques and tool kit subjects, be they statistics, computers, finance and many more.

Learning the appreciation level is better than nothing, but it is not enough when the knowledge required, and available, changes so fast and one's competitors have had more professional training.

Let me be clear as I wish to avoid misunderstanding. The longer post-experience courses achieve a near miracle. Competent and devoted staff, together with highly motivated students, avid to learn, are an

excellent combination. Yet it is a sadness to know that so much more could, or should, have been done earlier and much more thoroughly.

Is it too late? Management is such a difficult task. It requires emotional, psychological and intellectual gifts of a high order. Preparation which lays the basis for a career is the more important because of these complexities. For when management fails because of lack of knowledge and education the burden falls on all of us through the misuse of human and social resources.

Let us get on with the job of enhancing the basic business and technical talent we clearly have in Britain. No one would claim that an education system, however good or subtle, nor the part concerned with business and management studies, can provide the only explanation of economic growth, but it does help. Without it growth cannot start nor continue.

British managers are not having the hell knocked out of them by other amateurs but by professionals. This should be comforting news! It should also be a pointer for the future.

Professor Thomas Kempner is principal and professor of management studies at Henley - The Management College.

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## Overseas Press Services

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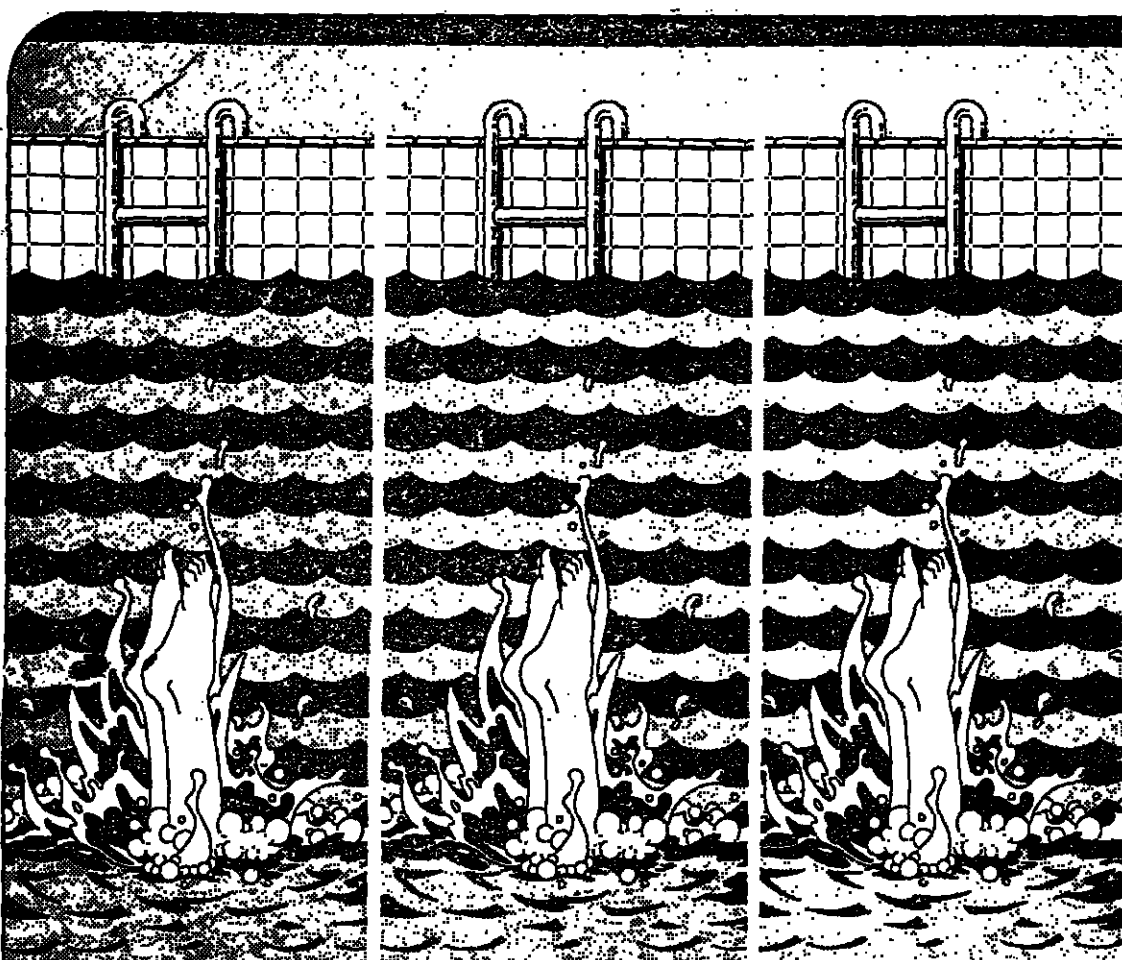
You must have management ability and relevant experience in translating and editing; a native or near-native command of English; and competence in both French and Spanish to at least second-class honours degree or equivalent standard. A sound knowledge of at least one other modern European language, preferably German or Italian, is desirable, and knowledge of standard written modern Arabic would be an advantage. Starting salary between £11,345 and £15,165, according to qualifications and experience. Ref: G10A/634.

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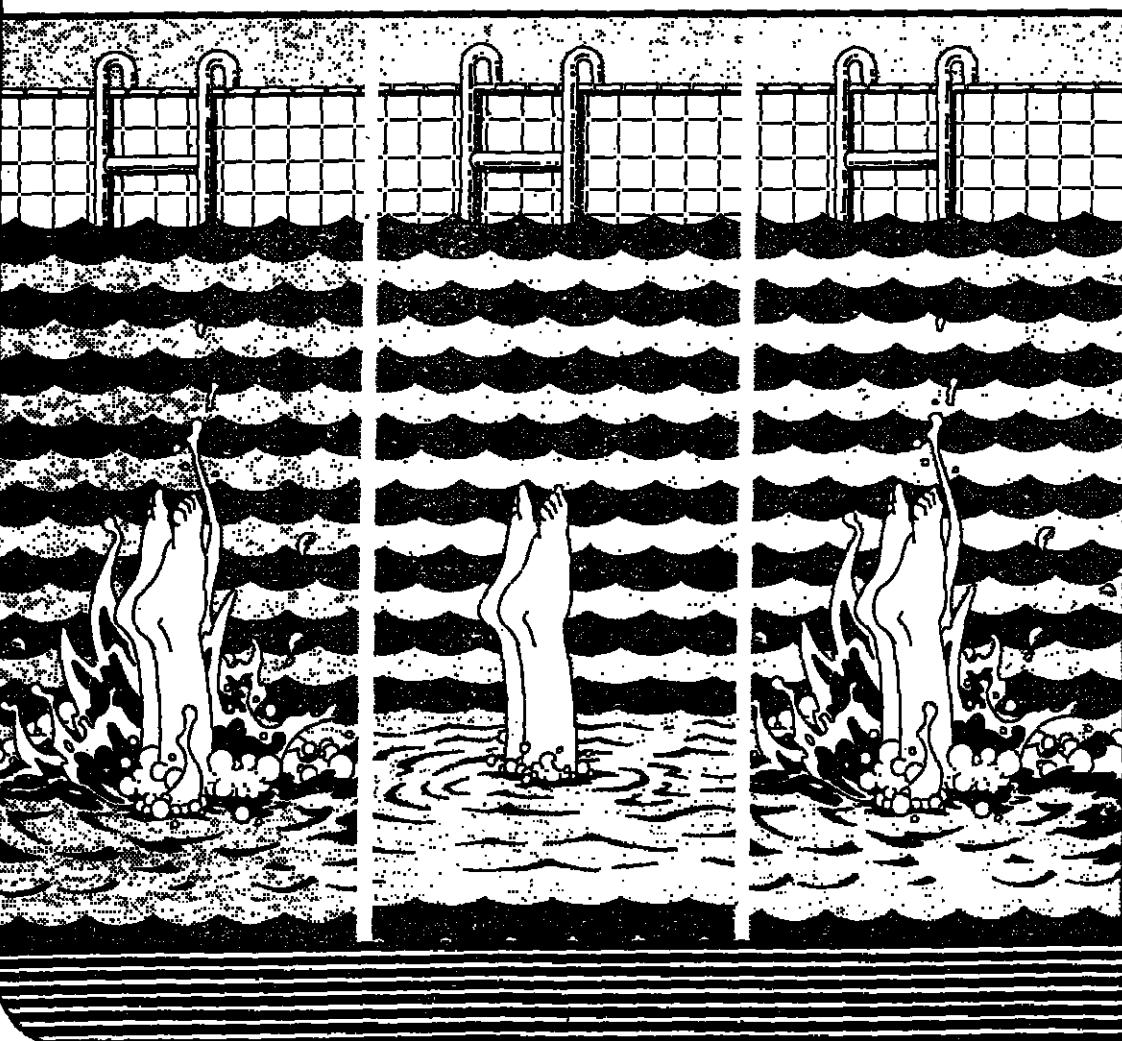
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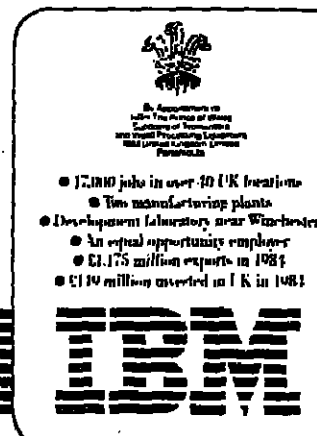
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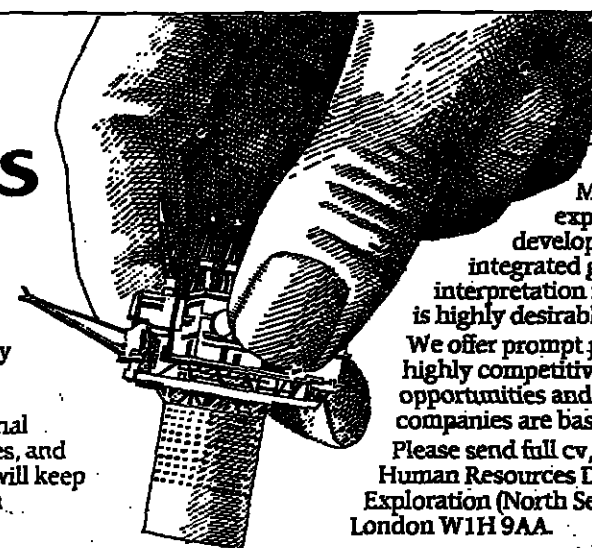
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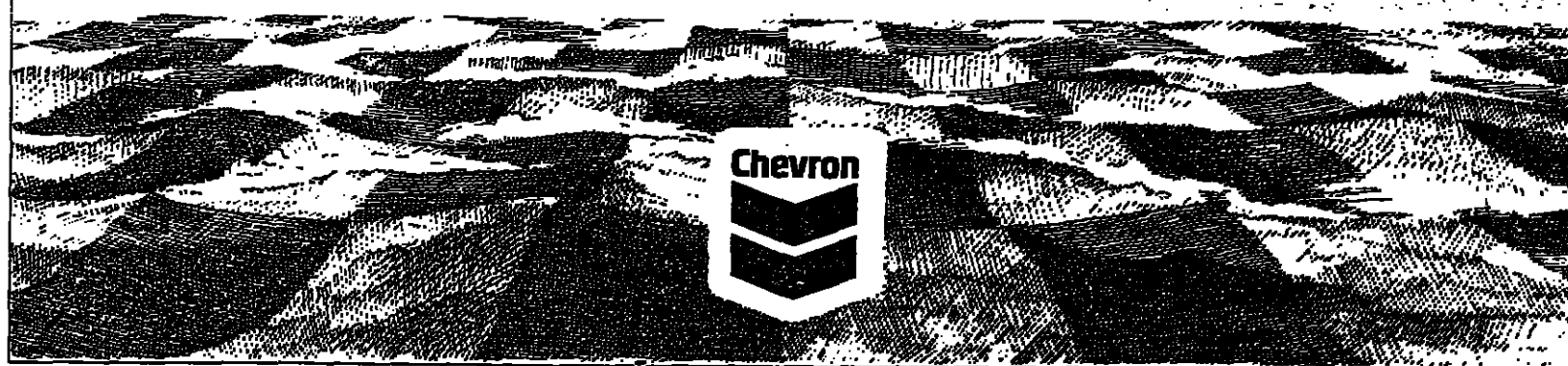


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# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Trade 01-278 9161/5

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**Edinburgh** ☎ 031-226 5680  
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As an important part of the second largest computer manufacturer in the world, our Field Service Materials Planning Group is responsible for the management of our inventory assets throughout the UK. We're continuing to grow at an impressive rate, and the Inventory Analyst we now seek will play a key role in reaching the high targets we have set ourselves.

Reporting directly to the Materials Planning Manager, you will be analysing inventory performance, implementing and driving any relevant models, highlighting trends and recommending improvements to our stocking, procurement and overall materials management policies in order to achieve inventory and financial goals.

In your early/mid 20's you will probably be qualified to degree level or equivalent in a relevant discipline and have around 2 years' sound commercial experience in a similar fast-moving environment. Above all, you should have excellent interpersonal and

communication skills, the ability to analyse detailed information and to organise your work efficiently with minimal supervision. Familiarity with the use of personal computers would be a distinct advantage.

Digital's increasing success means that this position represents an outstanding opportunity for the right individual to build a really satisfying career with excellent prospects. In addition to the attractive salary quoted, you can expect all the benefits associated with a major company.

Please telephone for an application form or write with full CV to John Roberts, Materials Planning Manager, Digital Equipment Co. Limited, PO Box 70, Reading, RG2 0TJ. Tel: Reading (0734) 853763. Ref: 7AL.

**digital**  
Digital Equipment Company (DEC)

**British  
Airports**  
Budgeting

This is a role for someone in their mid 20's to late 30's with good communication skills, to apply a good working knowledge of the mainframe ERS and Micro-PCS modelling languages.

If you would enjoy the challenge of tailoring software and making things work, we will provide your career with greater scope in an expanding function. In return we offer a salary of around £10,300 p.a., plus an attractive benefits package.

Please telephone for an application form on Crawley (0292) 595273 (24 hour answering machine). Or write to Alison Biggs, Personnel Department, Head Office, British Airports Authority, Gatwick, West Sussex.

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The collections of the Department of Western Asiatic Antiquities are of prime importance for the study of Ancient Mesopotamia and adjacent areas and include the world's largest collections of cuneiform tablets. Material in the collection comes from Mesopotamia, Iran, South Russia, Anatolia, Syria, the Levant, Arabia and Phoenician colonies in the Mediterranean, and incorporates cultures from the Neolithic to the Sassanian period.

Your duties include the curatorial and administrative management of the department, including supervision of the academic work of the staff, especially intended publications; responsibility for the care and maintenance of the collections; advising and reporting to the Director and the Trustees. In addition you will be expected to contribute both to the Department's scholarly output, at the highest level, in an important area of the collections, and to the development of Museum policy.

You should normally be at least 35 and

under 55 years of age, but exceptionally well qualified candidates outside these age limits will be considered. You must be of high academic standing in some branch of the art, archaeology, history or languages of the ancient Near East and must have both a good general knowledge of the fields of antiquities mentioned above and a specialised knowledge of one of them. Proven administrative ability is essential, and practical museum experience would be a considerable advantage.

**SALARY: £22,325-£25,265.** Starting salary according to qualifications and experience.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 4 October 1985) write to Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G/6550.

An equal opportunity employer

**British Museum**



# GENERAL APPOINTMENTS Trade 01-278 9161/5

## This card has your career advancement written all over it.

Bank of Scotland is to open its new Visa Card processing centre next year. Situated in Dunfermline—just twenty minutes from Edinburgh—the centre's operation will establish yet another first in our comprehensive range of services.

This exciting project is now well under way, and we are therefore interested in recruiting personnel, fully experienced in credit card operations and who, in the interests of career advancement, would be keen to work in this part of Scotland to apply their skills and experience.

Bank of Scotland attaches great importance

to the Visa operation and the remuneration package fully reflects our desire to attract men and women of the highest calibre—and a competitive salary structure and full benefits package will be offered.

Write, enclosing C.V. and current earnings to G.G. Gordon Esq, Assistant Staff Manager, Bank of Scotland, Staff Department, P.O. Box 133, 62 George Street, Edinburgh EH2 2RA.

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### Management Accountant c.£15,000 p.a. Holborn

Associated British Ports is the largest port operator in Britain controlling 19 ports with a diversity of traffic and growing property interests. We have a vacancy for a Management Accountant in our central finance function whose responsibilities will include—

- \* The preparation of financial plans and management information including annual budgets, forecasts, periodic financial results and statistics.
- \* Monitoring and interpretation of management information.
- \* Provision of ad hoc management accounting reports.

This appointment offers good prospects for promotion within a few years to an ambitious qualified accountant aged under 35. Candidates should have an interest in the development of the use of microcomputers for management accounting and financial planning.

For an application form write to Associated British Ports Holdings, 150 Holborn, London EC1N 2LR or tel: Jim Haraway on 01-430 1177 extn. 276.

**ABP Associated British Ports Holdings PLC**

### PERSONNEL MANAGER for LLOYD'S BROKERS

Salary £17,000 per annum plus benefits

Our clients, a much respected large Lloyd's Broking House, are seeking to appoint a Personnel Manager to their City of London Office. The duties will include recruitment at all levels, the discussion and approval of appointments and staff in all departments, and the administration of Company communication services. The successful applicant should have several years professional experience in a personnel department of an Insurance Organisation or similar Service Industry. Company benefits include a pension scheme, medical insurance, and a profit sharing scheme. This is an excellent opportunity for an ambitious, personable and well presented individual who, if successful in the advertised position, will be able to develop a career with a leading company in the insurance industry. Should you wish to be considered for this first class appointment please forward your curriculum vitae in strict confidence to:



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training and software support will be given. A proven track record should be reinforced by a broad commercial maturity in long term negotiations and high-value capital goods sales.

For candidates with an aggressive approach to new business and a resilient, self-motivated determination to succeed, there exist excellent opportunities to progress within the company.

The remuneration package includes a high basic salary with unrestricted commission earnings and major company benefits.

For a confidential discussion please telephone our appointed consultants Richard Marsh on 044 282-7736 or Helen Syllanau on 01-603 3096, today 12am-9pm or Monday-Friday on 01-437 9347 (office hours).



Service Selection 213 Piccadilly W1V 9LD 01-437 9347 PR Advertising

## CORPORATE PLANNING Make it happen...

c.£18,000 Southern Home Counties

... a philosophy that pervades my client's entire operation and underlines their resolve that the expansion of the Planning Department is essential to future business development. Their field in which they are a market leader is that of life assurance and pensions and this year they celebrate 150 years successful operation.

I have been retained to identify and select a key individual to expand the established Corporate Planning team who operate at a senior level in the organisation. The role offers a range of challenging opportunities that give full rein to individual creativity and initiative.

I'm seeking an individual with an eye for detail whose professionalism, maturity and plausibility wins ready acceptance in the many small group relationships that form the hub of day to day activity.

Ideally you should be a numerate graduate with around five years experience in corporate planning or related fields some of which has been spent within an insurance/financial environment. Your record will support a sound conceptual and technical knowledge of planning together with the ability to communicate at a high standard, both orally and in writing, with middle and senior management.

The salary indicated includes a highly attractive benefits package so if you would like to find out more or discuss your application, call me, Tim Grundy, on (0992) 552552 or send me your CV direct at Macmillan Davies Personnel Consultants, The Old Vaults, Parliament Square, Hertford SG14 1PL.



### Career Opportunities for QUALIFIED ACCOUNTANTS to play a major part in the development of BANKING & FINANCIAL SYSTEMS

Our client is one of the major British financial organisations, with assets employed of over £1,000m.

Because of considerable growth and an upsurge in business, a planned expansion programme is being effected which involves the analysis and development of various financial systems and procedures. There has been considerable investment in new technology and most key areas have been decentralised. All this has had the effect of creating new openings, particularly in the area of accounting practices.

We are looking for a number of qualified Accountants to play a major role in this re-organisation and to assist in the development of computerised systems in the areas of:

- Budgetary Control
- Leasing
- Management/Financial Accounting
- and Systems Auditing

Experience of computer-based accounting in one or more of these disciplines is essential.

These are opportunities not to be missed by those seeking a worthwhile career within an organisation which recognises professional ability and which rewards accordingly. Commencing salaries range from £14,000 to £16,000 and the overall benefits package is attractive. This includes a non-contributory pension, a profit sharing arrangement, cash mortgage subsidy and, if necessary, assistance with relocation expenses. Preferred age 24-30. All positions are located in the Group's head office in London.

Please write, in strict confidence, enclosing CV and quoting ref. 327, to Douglas Atkins.



Management &  
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19 Britton Street,  
London EC1M 5NQ  
Telephone: 01-250 0003

### MID-DOWNS HEALTH AUTHORITY, WEST SUSSEX

#### THE NEW CHALLENGE TO GENERAL MANAGERS

As an Authority committed to providing highest standards of patient care and facilities for a population of more than 270,000 in a rapidly developing, yet largely rural area of Sussex, we shall be looking for men and women of the highest professional calibre and expertise to take up these key, newly created general management appointments.

Accountable to the District General Manager and as a member of the District Policy Group.

#### MID-DOWNS WEST

800 beds, £18m budget, 1442 staff includes the Mental Handicap Service, Hursham and Crawley Hospitals and Community Services.

Both key appointments will demand:

- educated to at least degree level with a professional qualification
- a proven track record of managing a complex organisation
- strong interpersonal skills
- a dynamic and creative approach
- a good communicator

Salaries are negotiable up to £25,000, clinicians in accordance with HC65/9.

Contracts will be for a fixed period, normally 3 years but subject to negotiation, and will be renewable by mutual agreement.

The District General Manager, Peter Catchpole, will be happy for interested candidates to contact Graham Wood, the District Personnel Officer, in the first instance

our requirements from each unit general manager will be:

- To develop further our high standards of patient care;
- To utilize extensive leadership and management skills;
- To plan, provide and evaluate operational services;
- To obtain value for money for one of these units.

#### MID-DOWNS EAST

900 beds, £18m budget, 1502 staff includes Cuckfield, Haywards Heath Hospitals, Community Services and St. Francis mental illness Hospital.

For an informal discussion on 0444 457841. If you feel you have the skills and motivation to take on one of these posts please write with a C.V. indicating your particular achievements to date and the names of two referees to: Graham Wood, District Personnel Officer, Linwood, Butlers Green Road, Haywards Heath, West Sussex, RH16 4BE. Closing date: 27th September 1985.

## DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

This is one of our top positions, reporting directly to the Director General.

The Fund is a leading international children's organisation helping more than 5 million children in 50 countries, including the UK.

The diversity and scope of the Public Affairs activities, including working with the media, publications, information-gathering and dissemination, calls for leadership, creativity and sensitivity.

Job satisfaction will be considerable. You will make a major contribution to the development of the Fund's policies, and make an impact on problems that affect children and their families in the 1980's and 1990's. The post offers worthwhile remuneration.

Applications are invited to write for further details to David Green, Director of Personnel, Save the Children, 17 Grove Lane, Camberwell, London SE5 8RD.

Closing date for applications is 30 September 1985.

**Save the Children**

### National Schizophrenia Fellowship

Director £17,000-£19,000

A quarter of a million individuals in the UK have schizophrenia. The NSF was founded in 1972 to encourage self-help and mutual support among sufferers and their families. It has grown steadily since then in size and influence and its work is now recognised throughout the mental health field.

The Fellowship needs a DIRECTOR to spearhead the next phase of its development, in which it aims to play a leading role in securing improved public provision for sufferers.

The IDEAL CANDIDATE will be over 35, energetic and confident, with proven ability to lead an organisation and manage the challenge of expansion. She/he must be able to inspire staff, win respect from colleagues, professionals and NSF members, and effectively to present the Fellowship's concerns to legislators and the media.

For further details and application form, please contact: Beverly Nicholson-Gibson, The Coverdale Organisation, 23 Maddox Street, London W1R 9LE. Tel 01-491 7636. Completed applications to reach us no later than 18 September '85.

The NSF is a registered charity and an equal opportunity employer.

### Profile Political Relations

Our objective is to provide a first class political intelligence service and help companies, public authorities and others to put their case to the decision makers in Westminster.



We are looking for two new members to join our busy team:

#### A SENIOR ACCOUNT EXECUTIVE

to assist a number of clients to develop their relations with Parliament and Whitehall. The salary will be negotiable, but will reflect the importance of the post and the standing of our clients.

#### an INFORMATION EXECUTIVE

to assist in ensuring that our clients in industry, the City and the professions are kept well-informed on a daily basis of relevant developments in Westminster. The salary for this post is £3,000.

Applications with C.V. should be sent by 20th September to:

Rosemary Grogan,  
Profile Political Relations Ltd.,  
Polygon House,  
18-20 Bromell's Road, London SW4 0BG.

### Soft Drinks Bottler SAUDI ARABIA

Brico, a leading company based in Jeddah with other bottling plants in Riyadh and Dabran, manufactures and markets a range of high quality soft drinks in Saudi Arabia.

Managing Director 'Riyadh' to be responsible for all the company's activities including manufacturing, finance, marketing and distribution. A 'hands on' approach, strong personal leadership, cost conscious management policy and willingness to work within budgets to achieve pre-set sales and production targets are the basic requirements for the job.

The candidate will be held profit accountable for the company's performance and its long term growth objectives.

The suitable candidate will be over 40 years old with a marketing/business degree and have held a senior management post within the soft drinks industry. Previous experience in the Middle East highly desirable. Chief production engineer: The key task is the efficient operation and maintenance of bottling machinery. The candidates should hold an electrical/mechanical degree with a minimum 7 years' experience in production planning and controls. Previous experience in the Middle East preferable but not essential.

Sales Marketing Manager: The key task is to head a team to sell the company products. The candidate must have a good strategic marketing and sales background, ability to set up and implement sales plans, create new markets through personal contact, advice on product support, devise advertising campaigns and most important promote the activities of his department throughout Saudi Arabia. Previous experience in the Middle East preferable and in soft drinks essential. Benefits in addition to salaries free of local income tax include free furnished single status accommodation, free medical cover, transport, paid home leave, passage to UK, a two year renewable contract.

Please write with full CV to  
Mr A S Kaid, BCM 0490 London WC1 3XX.

### NORTH ATLANTIC SALMON CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION SECRETARIAT MEMBER

This inter-Government organization established by a convention invites applications for an officer to assist the Secretary, Dr Malcolm Windsor. The successful candidate will be required to support the work of the Secretariat in administrative tasks and in specific projects relating to the work of the organization. For the project work it would be an advantage to have some expertise in fisheries biology or statistics but the project work may also involve some legal, economic or other areas. For the administrative work a willingness to assist in a very wide range of administrative tasks would be essential. For all areas of work some experience with micro-computers could be an advantage.

The post is based at the headquarters of the organization in Edinburgh, UK, and a salary of £17,500 is offered. This salary is free of United Kingdom income tax but a tax of 15% of salary is levied by the organization. The post would be offered on a contract of between two and three years and would be renewable with the agreement of both sides. Applicants invited to interview would have their travel costs refunded and the successful applicant would have his or her travel, but not removal, costs paid.

Applications, enclosing a CV and the names of three referees, should be submitted before 20 September 1985 to:

The Secretary,  
North Atlantic Salmon  
Conservation Organization,  
11 Rutland Square,  
Edinburgh EH1 2AS.

### REGIONAL CONTROLLER EUROPE

We are currently seeking a qualified and experienced person to Control and Co-ordinate all Administration and Financial Matters of the Council's Offices in the European Region. The post is based in London. Salary range is £16,570-£18,575 p.a. Benefits include contributory pension scheme.

Applications with full CV to:

Mr P. Mendis

Hongkong Trade Development Council  
8 St James's Square, London SW1Y 4JZ.

### ASSISTANT TO DIVISIONAL DIRECTOR

We are a major firm of international consulting engineers. An interesting vacancy has arisen at our head office in Croydon for a Technical Assistant. The successful applicant will provide general assistance to a Divisional Director and will become involved in all aspects of project management including research, report writing, administration and maintenance of technical records.

Administrative experience is essential and some knowledge of litigation and/or computer applications would be helpful. A science degree would also be advantageous.

If you are aged 23-35 years please write, enclosing a brief CV and quoting reference number 306, to:

The Associate for Personnel  
MOTT, HAY AND ANDERSON  
20-24, Wellesley Road,  
Croydon CR9 2UL

**Mott, Hay & Anderson**  
International Consulting Engineers

### THE BUILDING SOCIETIES ASSOCIATION SCHOOLS LIAISON OFFICER

The successful candidate will be responsible for the provision of educational resources material for schools, fostering school/industry links; liaising with educationalists, government and kindred bodies to enhance understanding of Building Society services and the teaching of money management and life skills within an education system undergoing considerable change. Innovative and administrative skills are more important than a background in education. Salary will depend on experience but is in the range £23,996-£31,000 p.a.

Benefits include a mortgage subsidy. Applications with full CV by 11th September to John Murray, The Building Societies Association, 3 Savile Row, London W1X 1AF.

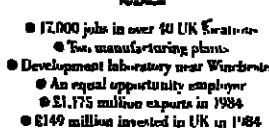


**☎ Trade 01-278 9161/5**

***YOUR DEGREE IS A MARK OF YOUR POTENTIAL...  
...TO GO RIGHT TO THE TOP.***

**We're not looking for technical wizards —**

For an application form please phone or write to Kate Dawson, Recruitment Officer, IBM United Kingdom Limited, 389 Chiswick High Road, London W4 4AL. Tel: 01-995 1441 ext 4976. Please quote reference: T/159.



1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

between 12 noon and 7.00 pm.



## HORIZONS

A guide to career development

## Sidelines and common sense

Employers have traditionally taken a dim view of what is called "freelancing" but have generally proved unable to exercise much control over it.

Unless it could be shown that such work either conflicted in interest with that of the employer or even amounted to direct competition with him, it has usually been impossible to deny people the right to take on other work commitments outside their contracted working hours.

For outright cheek, my first prize goes to the security firm which telephoned me once for a reference. Our employee was a shift worker and these prospective employers asked whether I could confirm that the man was covered by our pension and life assurance scheme, as they employed only people whose lives were insured at someone else's expense!

Let me take this even further. There is an enormous grey area of remunerative external commitments which can impinge on working time or tempt an employee to use the employer's resources in an unacceptable manner in support of them.

Today some employers go so far as to specify their attitude towards extra-curricular work or "secondary employment" in their staff handbooks. Little is said about the hidden entrepreneurs, employed on the shop floor or in the office and operating small "hobby" businesses alongside their full-time jobs.

Employers frown on freelancing but many could find it useful.

says Rhiannon Chapman

Some of these small businesses may have been set up in that increasingly familiar gap "between jobs" and there would be an understandable reluctance to give them up completely on a return to full-time employment. However, the potential conflicts of interest, attention and resourcing attaching to such businesses can be considerable, not to mention the obligation to declare the income to the Inland Revenue.

As today's employee is less and less able to provide security of employment, so more "lax" and accommodating attitudes may be taken also towards the small entrepreneur who operates within his workplace.

He may even encourage the entrepreneurial spirit to the extent of allowing his staff to tender for business with him, as if they were any other external supplier of goods or services. A relationship of this sort is more possible if the sideline enterprise is properly set up as a registered business and has a fully independent commercial existence.

So much the better too, if the business and the employment are in

different spheres, so that the employer feels less at risk of paying twice over for the service rendered.

The employee should certainly make the employer aware of the existence of a sideline activity and obtain at least a tacit approval of it. The employer could suspect that it implies less than a whole commitment to the job or, even worse, that he is in some way - in time or resources - subsidizing the employee's own business enterprise.

If this is a risk, it is far better that the information should be communicated correctly - and misunderstandings cleared up in advance - rather than transmitted by gossip or innuendo which would almost certainly have a damaging effect.

The small entrepreneur who is fortunate enough also to be able to sustain full-time employment has the additional advantage of a handy market among his or her colleagues at work. The discreet use of the company newsletter or noticeboard to promote a product or service, can be a cheap and effective form of advertising. "High-pressure" salesmanship will, however, be out, as will anything which smacks of abuse of privileged access or seniority at work.

All in all, discretion is likely to play a crucial part in maintaining a successful balance between keeping a job and running a business venture on the side.

## The top jobs are booming again

Recruitment specialists still speak with awe of the jobs boom in 1973 when the volume of job advertising in the Press was double recent levels, writes Philip Schofield. The flow of vacancies into job centres, which were then much less used by employers, was 15 per cent higher than now.

Even so, the present boom in management, professional and technical vacancies appears to have far surpassed that of 1973.

The management recruitment consultants HAY-MSL compile an index based on an analysis of management vacancies advertised in five national newspapers and *The Economist*. The index reached a peak of 301 in the first quarter of this year (1979-100). This was the highest level since the index started and more than 40 points higher than at any time in 1973.

Three-quarters of the more senior vacancies are now thought to go through search consultants and so are not advertised openly. In 1973 head-hunting accounted for a tiny part of the market.

Although the index had a large seasonal fall in the second quarter, it has been matched by the second quarter of 1986 only. The moving annual total is at its highest level.

A dip in the recruitment market is

## MARKETPLACE

now overdue if past cyclical patterns are continued. Although there have been some signs of hesitancy, the market remains remarkably vigorous.

In July the overall volume of recruitment advertising carried in a sample of 12 national newspapers and *The London Standard* was more than 15 per cent up on last year. There were marked differences within the sample. The five "popular" dailies showed an average increase of 5 per cent; the seven "quality" papers gained more than 15 per cent - *The Times* gained more than 34 per cent; and *The Standard* was up 20 per cent.

These figures once again suggest that the most buoyant sectors of the market are those for management, professional and technical skills and for south-east England.

The flow of vacancies into job centres is one of the best indicators of overall recruitment market trends, accounting for between a quarter and a third of all vacancies in the economy. Calculated on a seasonally adjusted three-month moving aver-

age, the average monthly number of vacancies in the three months ending in July was 211,000 - more than 9 per cent up on last year.

There is some evidence to suggest that the seasonal adjustment to the vacancy flow data has gone awry. In both 1984 and 1985 the official statistics have shown a fall between December and March. Such a market fall was not indicated by other data.

Employers continue to report skill shortages at all levels. The annual report of the Manpower Services Commission published recently notes that skill shortages fall into three distinct groups: higher level skills in electronics and computing; some traditional craft skills in mechanical engineering and craft skills in textiles and clothing.

The report cites the CBI Survey of Manufacturing Industry to suggest that skill shortages are much less serious now than in the recruitment booms of 1973 and 1979. The April 1985 survey showed that only 12 per cent of companies were affected by shortages, compared with 53 per cent in 1973 and 25 per cent in 1979.

Even so, with one in eight firms short of skills, those with marketable qualifications or experience have little cause for concern.

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

## Cut out for the Third World?

VSO has been fighting hunger and poverty for 26 years.

But we have never sent a single sack of corn overseas.

We have sent 20,000 volunteers. Right now we have many 'urgently wanted' lists. Please see if you're on one:

Accountancy Lecturers ☐ of communication  
Business Advisers to ☐ Community Workers  
work with budding (non-directive) to facilitate  
entrepreneurs ☐ groups  
Town Planners to assist ☐ Craft Workers - especially  
in essential long-term ☐ Weavers and Pottery  
planning ☐ to develop income-  
generating activities  
Editors to the wheels ☐ You will need a professional qualification and at least  
two years' relevant work experience.  
VSO volunteers should be without dependants and  
willing to work for the 'local' rate of pay. Postings are for  
two years and most employers should be prepared to  
grant leave of absence.  
For more information please complete and return

**VSO** is working overseas  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Post to: Enquiries Unit, Voluntary Service Overseas, 8 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PW. (22p S.A.E. appreciated) Char No 313757

FINANCE  
Principal Computer Auditor

Salary up to £14,217 p.a. inclusive

Hertfordshire County Council is a major organisation with an expanding range of new technology and systems using IBM and other hardware, and gives high priority to an effective computer audit capability. This key post of Principal Computer Auditor involves:

- strategic planning
- organising, undertaking and supervising major reviews of applications and installations
- promoting the Audit Section's skills in assessing and using available data

Applicants should be experienced professionals with an enthusiasm for this modern specialism. Whilst direct experience in this field would be an advantage, a candidate with the right drive and communications skills will be given extensive high-quality training. Applications (no forms) to: County Treasurer, County Hall, Hertford, quoting Reference 1A317, by 18th September, 1985, or telephone Barrie Glaspool, Hertford 555320 for further details.

**Hertfordshire County Council**  
An Equal Opportunities Employer.

## HYDE PARK HOTEL

## BANQUETING SALES EXECUTIVE

This appointment will appeal to candidates with extensive experience in both the Banqueting and Sales operations of deluxe Hotels. The position will require the securing of new business and maintaining contact with our regular clients to provide a personalised standard of service. The successful candidate will be rewarded with an attractive package of company benefits. Initial applications should be made to Mr G. Cruise, Personnel Manager, Hyde Park Hotel, 88 Knightsbridge, London SW1Y 7LA, providing a full CV together with two recent photographs.

## INTERNATIONAL MARKETING MANAGER

London based company

Candidate

Candidate Experience

Stockton Associates  
Recruitment Consultants  
29 Glasshouse Street, W.1.

## IF YOU ARE INTERESTED

In Interior Design and Furniture have Retail experience, are well spoken and want to work in London, W1, on Friday, Saturday and Monday - please ring 01-580 2500 between 5.30-6.30 pm.

## GRADUATES

Three trainee executives aged 21+ required for established London consultancy. Anticipated first year earnings: £12,000. Tel: 01-428 2482

## CITY INSTITUTION

Require 1/2 day young people to help in various aspects of daily duties. They are 25-35 well educated with work experience and good communication skills. Vacancies have considerable potential for advancement & high earnings. Tel: 01-228 9453

## PROPERTY NEGOTIATOR

Future Estate agent required. Immediate registration to be completed. Young team in expanding office. Basic salary plus excellent commission. 735 9822

## JOBS IN THE ALPS

250 vacancies for boys and girls 14-19 in winter sports and ski resorts. The Alps are a beautiful area with excellent skiing, snow and sun. The jobs are for 2-3 months. The salary is £250 per week plus expenses. The jobs are for 2-3 months. The salary is £250 per week plus expenses. The jobs are for 2-3 months. The salary is £250 per week plus expenses.

## SALES AND MARKETING APPOINTMENTS

BLAZER MENSWEAR OF COVENT GARDEN AND BOND STREET

Are looking for intelligent, career minded sales and marketing staff. PLEASE TELEPHONE 01-379 6258

## COMPUTER FEATURE

'CHARACTER' Lots of it!

You are in the middle to late twenties - and have an aptitude for 'die' financial services industry.

You will thrive on challenge and hard work and be able to show evidence of success to date.

You have the personality and drive to introduce new business from personal initiative resulting in a high earnings package.

If you would like to talk to us please write outlining your achievements to date together with your personal details to:

The Link Partnership  
4th floor, 3 Vero Street, London W1

GRADUATE OPPORTUNITIES

GRADUATE (ON GOOD A LEVELS) to study for a degree in the field of management. The graduate will be responsible for the day to day running of the company's sales and marketing department. The graduate will be responsible for the day to day running of the company's sales and marketing department.

The Technology and Development Section is part of the Oil and Gas Group and has a responsibility for the company's ongoing development projects and for general technological development work within the Group.

**Reservoir Technology**  
Oil and Gas Group

Norsk Hydro is developing a base organization for petroleum technology in the Oslo area offering professional services and resources within production geology, reservoir technology and well technology to the exploration, field development and production projects in which the company is engaged.

In order to meet challenging tasks in major North Sea field development projects like Oseberg, Troll, Frigg, Ekofisk and new licenses, the Department of Reservoir Technology needs to strengthen its professional staff.

**Reservoir Engineering**  
We are seeking senior personnel with petroleum engineering background and at least 5-10 years experience in reservoir engineering operations and evaluation work to take leading responsibilities in planning, coordination and execution of reservoir studies related to:

- prospect and discovery evaluation
- field development studies
- production optimization studies
- EOR studies

Applications should be marked 'Confidential No. 647'.

**Reservoir Simulation**  
We are seeking persons with strong reservoir simulation background, preferentially with experience or education background in:

- numerical analysis and applied mathematics relevant to reservoir simulation.
- The work will be highly integrated with the reservoir engineering studies and involves responsibilities such as:
- enhancement and adaptation of available tools
- initiate and participate in simulator development projects
- contact with internal and external R&D organizations and software suppliers
- software support

Applications should be marked 'Confidential No. 648'.

Further information on the positions may be obtained from Terje Rudshaug on telephone +47 2 47 62 85 or Per Barbakken on telephone +47 2 47 81 33.

Applications with resume of academic, professional and personal data, including references should be sent to:

Norsk Hydro A.S.  
Personnel Department  
Postboks 480  
N-1301 Sandnessjøen  
Norway

## perrier

## Marketing Manager

Attractive Salary + Car

Aqualac (Spring Waters) Limited, leader in the UK mineral water market, seek a Marketing Manager of exceptional talents.

The successful applicant will be expected to make an immediate contribution to the already dynamic growth of their leading brand, Perrier.

The Marketing Manager would also be responsible for Volvic, their recently launched still mineral water, the Company's other brands and new product development.

He/she will report directly to the Chief Executive. A marketing background is essential, preferably in FMCG, and he/she must be self-motivated, enthusiastic and committed.

Working as part of a small friendly team in attractive Belgrave offices (Central London), benefits include a Company car and four weeks holiday.

Personal applications only to the Chief Executive, Aqualac (Spring Waters) Limited: 6 Lygon Place, LONDON SW1W 0JR.

## PHYSICAL THERAPISTS

## HERE'S THE CAREER OPPORTUNITY YOU'VE BEEN WAITING FOR!

For the successful applicants we will pay your air fare to Chicago, Illinois, pay for bed and breakfast for 30 days while you get your own accommodations settled, and pay you \$1000 relocation expenses. Salary from \$25,000 per annum, excellent medical insurance, benefits and good promotional opportunities.

Applicants must be graduates of program approved by the Charter Society of London and must be experienced in orthopedic, neurological and prosthetic patients.

If interested, please send resume, references and cover letter, with phone number for contact to:

Ms. Aelish Quayle  
c/o Shelbourne Hotel  
27 St. Stephens Green  
DUBLIN 2, EIRE

Ms. Quayle will be calling you on Thursday, September 19 to schedule interviews for Friday, September 20 in London.

## SPORTSWEAR BRAND - UK AGENT

Top European brand of ski-wear and tennis-wear seeks UK Agent. The brand is already well established and sells successfully in top retail outlets. The chosen candidate would be expected to increase sales above current levels (potential exists) and to maintain excellent client relations. The ideal candidate (male or female) will be a self-motivated individual with some marketing knowledge. Remuneration extremely good. Position will suit a highly motivated person with business flair. Apply promptly with CV and 'phone on to Box 9828 W. The Times.

To advertise in

The Times or The Sunday Times

please telephone 01-837 3311 or 3333

Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

Use your Access or Visa Card when placing your advertising

## GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

## MOTOR INDUSTRY SPECIALISTS TO HELP WRITE THE NEXT CHAPTER OF THE FIAT (UK) SUCCESS STORY

Link International Search and Selection is proud of its recent involvement in the personnel development of Fiat Auto (UK). There can be few questions about the parent company's pre-eminence in the European automotive industry, but in the UK, the strength of other importers has occasionally overshadowed Fiat's performance. No longer. With sensitive and creative management, high level investment in support of the dealer network and a dramatically successful product range, a wind of change has blown through the UK operation. This positive approach to the market place and determination to succeed has been reflected in balanced and constructive organisational reviews, in concert with management development and succession programmes making the most of in-house talent, plus the imaginative introduction of new blood and new thinking. The next stage of this recruitment process, following directly upon internal promotions, is our search to fill four crucial management appointments.

**NATIONAL BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MANAGER**  
c.£18,000 + 2 car package  
**AREA BUSINESS MANAGEMENT MANAGER**  
c.£16,000 + 2 car package

To ensure the operational effectiveness of the dealer network, the corporate Business Management activity is being strengthened still further. The activity is responsible for the introduction, by influential methods rather than by direction, of Fiat accounting and business management systems throughout the network. Experience of automotive dealer operation is essential, while the nature of the appointment calls for an unusual mix of straight accounting skill, business acumen and the ability to communicate with dealer principals and staff. An understanding of computerised dealer systems would be an added bonus. Ideally we would like to meet qualified accountants or graduates in a business-oriented discipline (particularly for the senior position), but personality and experience will be a major criterion. Reference 5045A/TRW (National position), 5045B/TRW (Area position).

**TRAINING MANAGER**  
c.£15,000 + 2 car package

To mastermind the training of dealer network personnel, we are looking for an unusual combination of strengths. Total credibility throughout the network is crucial, and this will inevitably call for a track record which includes first hand success in that field; however, this must go hand in hand with an understanding of training philosophies and the practical ability to apply them. We have no prejudices about age, but are determined to find a motor trade specialist of genuine ability, hard-nosed, creative and articulate, who is likely to follow the promotional path already trod by the previous job-holder. Reference 5046/TRW.

**USED CAR SALES PLANNING**  
c.£13,500 + car

Ideal candidates will be in their late twenties/early thirties, combining used car marketing experience, analytical skills and creative intelligence. The position involves assistance in the disposal of used cars through the dealer network and other channels, the planning and promotion of relevant dealer activities, liaison with relevant media, and an understanding of used car systems. Assistance with the promotion of the Fiat Rent-a-car programme will broaden the job, and the future offers even wider-ranging prospects. Reference 5047/TRW.

In all cases, please send full career details, quoting the appropriate reference to Terry Ward, Managing Director of Link International Search and Selection, 13/14 Hanover Street, London W1R 9HG. Tel: 01-493 5788 who is acting as advisor to the company.



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30 Broadwater Place W1  
01-582 5622 (24 hrs)  
01-582 5623

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01-458 9322

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ProfessionalsA growing organisation means there is space  
and scope to advance your career...

...with the Co-op Bank, where the rate of development and expansion in recent years has been second to none. We started from a well established base and from there developed a comprehensive range of customer services which have resulted in major growth and success.

We are now seeking a number of experienced banking professionals between Grade 4 and Assistant Manager level. We're looking for people who can really benefit from the challenges our business brings and move with us into the banking of the future. Already, we've invested heavily in the very latest automated systems, which will be constantly updated to remain at the forefront of banking technology.

If you join us, initially you will be working on a project either in Cornhill in London, or at our Head Office in Manchester before moving into one of our nationwide branches. We are offering excellent salaries, together with the full range of banking benefits. But perhaps most important, is the unique scope for career advancement in a banking environment that's constantly developing to meet tomorrow's demands.

You've already proved yourself in the banking field, now it's time to maximise your expertise. Please write, in strictest confidence with full details of career to date to: Kevin Farrell, Group Personnel Manager, Co-operative Bank plc, P.O. Box 101, 1 Balloon Street, Manchester M60 4EP.

We are an equal opportunity employer.



## BADENOCH &amp; CLARK

## CORPORATE FINANCE

£16,500-£35,000 + substantial benefits

We are acting on behalf of a number of clients who include some of the City's most successful Merchant Banks and Stockbrokers. As a result of continuing expansion and development of their corporate services, they seek additional Executives and Managers to join their Corporate Finance Departments. At executive level, we welcome applications from Solicitors or Chartered Accountants, aged up to 32, who are keen to make a career move. Experience of corporate finance related matters from a practice standpoint, while an obvious advantage, is not essential but candidates will be expected to demonstrate an appreciation of the nature of the work involved.

For the Managerial positions, experience within a financial institution of mergers/acquisitions and/or new issues work is essential.

To discuss these positions or to find out more about our comprehensive range of opportunities in Merchant Banking, Stockbroking and Fund Management, please contact our City recruitment team:

Robert Digby, Chartered Accountant or Stuart Clifford.

## STRATEGY CONSULTANTS

To £30,000

Our client a leading International Management and Technology Consulting group require a number of dynamic young consultants to join their Corporate Strategy group. Candidates should be graduates ACAs or MBAs and have had prior experience in the consultancy field. Assignments to include strategic reviews of individual business units and involvement with acquisition and development activity.

Successful applicants can look forward to a rewarding career with prospects limited only by their own ability. Please contact Celia Perkins or Jon Vines.

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To £16,000

On behalf of our client a leading International firm of Chartered Accountants and leading City firms of Solicitors, we are currently recruiting newly or recently qualified ACAs and Solicitors for challenging and rewarding tax positions. Opportunities exist in both corporate and personal tax and full training for the A.T.S. Examination will be given.

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Financial Recruitment Specialists

16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU

Telephone 01-583 0073

Tolman  
Group

## ASSISTANT ACCOUNTANT

Brentwood, Essex c. £8,500 + Study

We are a successful U.K. Group and wish to appoint a young Accountant to strengthen our Head Office accounts team. Responsibilities will include preparation of financial and management accounts, variance analysis, and assistance in budgeting and planning, using fully computerised systems.

You should currently be studying Level II ACCA, and have at least one year's related experience.

Please write enclosing full career details to: Linda Chambers, Personnel Manager, Tolman House, St Thomas Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4ES. Tel: (0277) 226080 Ext 281

## COMAG

The UK's leading independent magazine distributor requires a qualified assistant

## CHIEF ACCOUNTANT

The company has experienced dramatic business growth, and needs to review methods &amp; systems in a fast-moving, latest technology environment.

This is a key appointment, to devise systems, harness growth and monitor company performance. Candidates are ideally aged 25 to 28, experienced across a range of business, salary offered is £15,000 and there are contributory Pension Scheme and other attractive benefits.

Location West Droyton, near Houton.

Applications, including CV, to:

Roger Medley,

C.C.A., Finance Director,

COMAG,

Avistech Road, West Droyton,

Middx, LE17 7GE.

## PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

DIRECTOR OF THE HOWARD  
LEAGUE FOR PENAL REFORM

This post with a long established London based charity becomes vacant in January 1986. Salary is negotiable but is unlikely to be less than £15,000 p.a. Further particulars may be obtained from Andrew Rutherford, Howard League Chairman to whom applications (or plus statement of interest) should be sent, not later than September 27, c/o Faculty of Law, University of Southampton, Southampton SO9 5NH.

PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS  
01-278 9161/5AMGUEDDFA BENEDLAETHOL CYMRU -  
NATIONAL MUSEUM OF WALESREGISTRAR - DÉPARTMENT  
OF ART

Applications are invited for the post of Registrar (Curatorial Group D) in the Department of Art. The duties attached to the post will be primarily administrative and will include responsibility to the Keeper for the management of the Department's collections and assistance in the organisation of its extensive exhibition programme. Possession of a current driving licence and previous administrative experience essential.

Salary scale £10,838 rising to £14,829 (superannuated). Contributory pension rights under the Museum Pension Scheme.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Senior Administrative Officer, National Museum of Wales, Cathays Park, Cardiff, CF1 3NP; to whom applications (2 copies) should be submitted not later than FRIDAY 27 SEPTEMBER 1985.

## MEDIA APPOINTMENTS

MARKETING COMMUNICATIONS TRAINEE  
£6,000-£7,000 p.a.

Serious career opportunity in a large London marketing group for intelligent, committed young person.

The job is straightforward: initially administrative office work in a small, very busy, section, progressing through intensive training to client contact and eventual management.

Full training will be given, and no previous experience is necessary, but candidates must have a good education (serious subjects in A level at least, and a degree would be preferable) and must be presentable. A starting salary of £6,000 to £7,000 depending on age and qualifications is envisaged, plus profit-sharing, and a small but useful incentives package. There will be opportunities for travel overseas.

Applications with a CV and a hand-written covering letter should be sent to Gary Howells, Primary Contact Ltd, 47, Bowers Street, London W1P 3AD.

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Access or Visa Card when  
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to General Manager

£8,500-£10,500+bonus

The Industrial Bank of Japan is a leading international bank with a well established and expanding London Branch.

We are looking for a Secretary to assist our General Manager in our modern, well equipped offices in the City.

You should be well educated with excellent secretarial skills and a current shorthand speed of 100 w.p.m. Personality, social skills and a smart appearance are essential. You should have secretarial experience at General Manager or Director level and it is unlikely that applicants who are less than 25 years of age will be able to meet the demands of this post.

In addition to normal banking benefits, salary will reflect the calibre of the successful candidate and will not be a barrier to the recruitment of the right person.



Please send your CV including details of salary and benefits to: The Personnel and Administration Officer, The Industrial Bank of Japan Limited, Bankers House, 10, Abchurch Lane, London, EC4N 3DF. (No agencies please)

OF JAPAN LIMITED

## TELEVISION

Young, dynamic director of sales for a leading television company is looking for a bright, socially confident and gregarious secretary, with good skills, to become part of his lively fast moving team.

The job offers great scope and potential for the right person. Excellent salary and benefits.

01-499 6566 or 01-493 8383



## SECRETARY

£9,500

A Senior Partner in the world's leading international executive search consultancy seeks a new secretary. Must have excellent shorthand and typing, good telephone manner and the ability to organise a busy workload and operate as part of a team. Good level of education essential and word processing skills (IBM 5620) are desirable. Attractive West End offices and excellent benefits.

Please send full CV to:

Miss Jane Price

Korn/Ferry International

31 St James's Square

London, SW1 4JL.

## BUSINESS HELICOPTER COMPANY

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Keen and versatile person required to fit a key position. If you enjoy working under pressure in an interesting and demanding job which involves you fully in our day to day operations. Please apply with CV to:

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## SECRETARY FOR

Children's Rights Campaign/MD/Designer, Businesswoman who also works voluntarily for two international charities, seeks an experienced, bright, self-motivated Secretary who can adapt to this unusual combination. An informed, organised, tolerant person with fast, accurate shorthand/typing could find this work interesting and rewarding - a bonus of £1,000 - £2,000 per annum, plus income PA overviews. Good conditions, £7,500 - £8,500 per annum, 4 to 5 days per week. Write with CV to: c/o 48 Richmond Road, London, SW15 2LS or phone 789 4289.

## MORE THAN A PA/SECRETARY

Mayfair - c. £10,000

This is an exciting and unique opportunity to closely assist Director in expanding two new Divisions within an established and well known consultancy. Exceptional secretarial skills are required as well as self-motivation and flexibility to take responsibility for several activities simultaneously involving marketing, recruitment and general administration. Only candidates aged between 25-35 years with top skills (100/60) and a good educational background should apply to the Director concerned, Michael Reid, at:

Resource Evaluation Limited,

35 Berkeley Square, London, W1X 5DA

Tel: 01-409 3075

## EXECUTIVE SECRETARY/ADMIN

## TEAM LEADER

Social Research Institute, Islington

We need a really competent person experienced in modern office technology with excellent secretarial and organising skills and ability to get things done with limited resources. The successful candidate will have intelligence, initiative &amp; drive in handling a variety of tasks in an often hectic environment, and will give leadership to the small administrative team. The post requires dedication &amp; commitment. Ideal opening for someone wishing to extend their career.

Salary: £10,000 for job description

Tel: CATHERINE LYNCH

01-278 8061

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

The Institute of Petroleum require a confident, well-organised person with lots of initiative to look after the day-to-day maintenance of its premises near Harley St and to provide secretarial back-up to the executive assistant. Duties include liaising with suppliers, supervising tradesmen, overseeing the staff canteen and organising special functions.

4 weeks holiday, subsidised lunch, season ticket loan.

Please write with full C.V. including present salary to:

Mrs Annette Bridgman, Institute of Petroleum, 61

New Cavendish St, London W1M 8AR.

\*\*\*\*\*

## ITALIAN SPEAKING P.A./SECRETARY

The Representative Office of a leading Italian concern is looking for an experienced P.A./Secretary for their financial office. This position involves working in a small team where initiative and good administrative skills are essential. Good spoken and written English and an eye to detail are required as you will be responsible for the day-to-day running of the office.

This job would ideally suit someone with one or two years' secretarial and admin experience who is looking for a responsible and interesting position. Salary commensurate with age and experience. No agencies. If you are interested in this appointment, please call:

SARAH PRENDERGAST, on 01-225 1257 for further details.

## PA/SECRETARY

Required by Chief Administrator of Schools Company. Needs tact, cheerfulness and ability to communicate as well as good secretarial skills. Varied and interesting central role in small, happy administrative team. Old fashioned but comfortable Secretaryship with agreeable hours and conditions.

Salary around £8500 p.a.

Apply in writing with CV and details of two referees to:

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Senior Secretaries

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## Administrator

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General Administrator,

Chandos Records Ltd.,

93 Shepperton Rd.,

London N.1. 3DF.

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Tel: 499 5406

Suzanne Hamilton Personnel

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## SECRETARY

To be part of a new young team of residential estate agents with modern offices in Fulham. The successful applicant will have good secretarial skills, the ability to get on well with the public and receive an interesting and diverse job. Salary £5,500 p.a.

Tel: 01-221 3634

Ref. JSH

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Highly efficient, with flair for organising a busy office of Sales Agents, conducting negotiations and advising. Some of the duties: High powered position with great prospects. Possibly suit graduate with Sec. skills.

Please write, enclosing CV to:

Gregory Beaumont, Sullivan

Thames, 19 Bellway Road, SW17.

## SECRETARY/PA TO DOCTOR

Secretary/Personal Assistant required for interesting position within this Medical Consultancy practice involving Nephrology, Haemodialysis and particularly kidney transplantation. The position will suit someone capable of and willing for responsibility and to work independently. The work involves both normal secretarial duties and a significant amount of organisation, administration and running of a small business office. An attractive salary and terms and conditions of employment will be available to the suitable candidate. If you are interested please apply in writing with your C.V. to: Dr R. E. Crockett, 77 Harley Street, W1N 1DE.

## SECRETARY/PERSONAL ASSISTANT

## Required by Private Art Gallery

Shorthand with good and accurate typing essential. Pleasant telephone manner and good appearance. Able to act on own initiative and take responsibility. Knowledge of French an advantage.

Handwritten applications with CV to: Mary Hobart,

Pym's Gallery, 13 Motcomb Street, London SW1X 8LB.

## KNIGHTSBRIDGE

## Licensed Deposit Taker

Secretary required for Chief Executive of Merchant Bank. Good shorthand/typing required. Word Processing experience (preferably Word). Must be prepared to work with small team offering initiative and be able to cope with varied office matters.

Remuneration: £8,500 p.a. or more depending on experience, + bonus.

Age guide: 25-35 yrs. Send detailed CV to:

Peter Lampert, 140 Brompton Road, SW3.

## Ask Alfred Marks

## Directors Secretary

to £10,000

One of the Directors of this rapidly expanding company requires a first class secretary with excellent speeds (120/60) and preparation to assist him with his busy day.

It is important that you have a flexible approach, aptitude or knowledge of Word Processing, good grooming and self presentation and the maturity and demeanour that befits a Directors suite.

If you would like to become involved in a wide ranging brief, including operation, personnel, training and branch operations, call me now.

Samantha James Alfred Marks

01-839 4833 St. James

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The Jobs Both new Secretary/PA's will report directly to the Directors and be responsible for the day to day running of the London office, dealing with secretarial, administrative and other office matters.

The Candidates We seek two experienced secretaries - one English mother tongue standard, one French mother tongue standard, both efficient, able to work under pressure and on own initiative. Fluent in written and spoken French is an absolute requirement for both positions.

We offer an interesting and demanding job dealing with people, with scope for increased involvement and responsibility in an expanding organisation. £10,000 p.a. remuneration plus bonus. Small, friendly, happy team. Please send CV with CV to:

For application forms and job descriptions, please write with CV to:

The Directors, Academic English Secretaries Programme

54 North End Road, London, W14

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£8,200 + mortgage

The European Team of this prestigious UK Merchant Bank requires a Secretary who can become involved in settlement procedures. As well as providing full secretarial support for the team you will develop into an administrative role.

This position provides a stepping stone for a bright, confident secretary who already has banking experience to move eventually into a Senior Banking role.

Age 22-28

Salary £8,200

CITY OFFICE

01-726 8491

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(No shorthand)

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Please contact:

Ken Anderson,

Anderson, Smith Ltd.,

127 Cheapside,

London EC2V 6BL.

Tel: 01-588 8844.

## P.A. sec to M.D.

circa £9,000

Required for international hair/beauty company. Must be articulate, have experience in commerce &amp; organising &amp; be able to travel periodically.

Phone Barbara Pearce

01-631 1181

## KNIGHTSBRIDGE

German/Assurance Oil and

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executive secretary age 25-35

for varied support role at small

H.Q. £10,000+ P. Comm. Con-

sultants (Roc Cos).

486 7877

## MEDICAL SECRETARY/

RECEPTIONIST

Required for International / Biomedical Research Unit, Harley Street, London W1. The successful candidate will be responsible for all secretarial and reception duties. The position is a full time, permanent, well paid, and offers excellent career prospects. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant field, preferably in a medical or scientific discipline. The successful candidate will be a graduate with a degree in a relevant field, preferably in a medical or scientific discipline.

£2500 p.a.

Interested should apply with CV to: Dr R. E. Crockett,

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Edwards, 28-31 Edgware Road, W2.

01-726 5100

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ADVERTISING &amp; Publishing&lt;/







## Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear and Peter Daville

## BBC 1

6.00 **Ceefax** AM. News headlines, weather, traffic and sports bulletins.

6.50 **Breakfast** with Frank Bough and Mike Smith. Weather at 6.55, 7.55, 8.25, and 8.55; regional news, weather and travel at 6.57, 7.27, 7.57 and 8.27; national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00. Brenda Dean reviews the morning newspapers at 7.37 and 8.37. Plus, Zoe Brown's teenager report; Glynn Christian with a recipe; Richard Smith's phone-in surgery; and reports from the TUC conference.

9.20 **Trades Union Congress 1985**. The morning's debates from Blackpool, analysed by Vincent Hanna and Nicholas Jones.

10.30 **Play School**, presented by Stuart McGugan. (r)

10.50 **Trades Union Congress 1985**. Further coverage of the morning's debates at 12.45 approximately.

1.00 **News After Noon** with Richard Whitmore and Moira Stuart. 1.24 Regional news and news headlines plus weather details from Bill Giles. 1.30 **Chick-a-Block**. A see-saw programme for the young presented by Carol Leader. (r) 1.45

2.15 **Trades Union Congress 1985**. The afternoon's proceedings (continued on BBC 2) 4.18 Regional news.

4.20 **Grant**. Another adventure read by Patrick Jay. (r) 4.25 **Stop-Gol** narrated by David Thomas. (r) 4.35 **Lassie**. The last in the present series and the resourceful canine helps a group of pensioners discover a new lease of life.

5.00 **Newsround** with Paul McDowell.

5.10 **Playpuss Cove**. The third and final part of the Australian adventure story and Jim is in debt and worried about raising the money to pay his creditors, while his employer, Mr Nelson, is also having cash-flow problems (r).

5.35 **Rolf Harris Cartoon Time**. News with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. Weather. London Plus.

7.00 **Top of the Pops** presented by Mike Smith and Peter Dinkov.

7.30 **EastEnders**. Eric is still terrified of meeting Nick Cotton but Dr Legg tries to help her overcome her fears; Sharon is upset about the row between Angie and Derek while Kathy and Pete are in trouble caused by Angie (Ceefax).

8.00 **Bodymatters**. Part seven of the Drs Greame Garden, Alan Maynard Davis and Gillian Price series exploring the workings of the human body involves the crystal ball of science - the gene. (Ceefax, see Choice).

8.30 **The Lenny Henry Show**. A new series of comedy sketches featuring the comedian in a number of different roles. Stand-up comedian, stand-up comedian, clown and parodist. Plus musical guest Philip Bailey.

9.00 **News** with Julie Somerville and John Humphrys followed by regional news and weather. 9.30 **Just Good Friends Special**. A feature length episode in which Penny, having realised that life with Vince is pointless, reflects on how their relationship arrived at such a dramatic conclusion. Starring Paul Nicholas and Jan Francis. Directed by Ray Butt. (r)

11.00 **Glitter**. The lead stories in this week's edition of the glossy American magazine are teenage prostitution and the bitter rivalry between two sisters who are in the swimsuit design business. Tonight's guest stars are Barbara Bush, Martin Balsam, Lee Remick and Hoyt Axton.

11.55 **Weather**.

## TV-am

6.15 **Good Morning Britain**, presented by Nick Owen and Jayne Trevelyan. News with Gordon Homecombe at 6.18, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.50; Popeye cartoon at 7.25; pop video at 7.54; pop guests and news at 8.03. Plus, Jonathan Dimbleby reporting from the TUC conference and guests who include Sheridan Morley and Virginia Holgate.

## ITV/LONDON

8.25 **Thames news headlines** followed by **The Little Rascals** in **Two Too Young** (r). 9.40 **Potty Time** with Michael Bentine. (r). 10.05 **Freddie XLS** Science fiction adventures (r). 10.30 **Wild, Wild World of Animals**. A profile of the cougar. 10.55 **Cartoon Time** (r).

11.05 **Fight for Your Life**. The story of Esther McKown who owns and manages the only full time boxing booth in Britain (r). 11.30 **About Britain**. A report from Scotland on the rescue services.

12.00 **Allie Adams**. Adventures of a young man with an invisible friend (r). 12.10 **Moontown** and **Go with Guest Patsy Rowlands** (r). 12.30 **The Sullivan**.

1.00 **News at One**. 1.20 **Thames news**. 1.30 **Falcon Crest**. Part one of new story concerning the wealthy wine-growing families of California, led by the scheming matriarch of them all, Angela Channing, played by Jane Wyman. 2.25 **Home Cookery Club**. Dairy Desserts.

2.30 **Daytime**. Sarah Kennedy chairs a discussion on the question 'Is safety the cost of cheap flights?' 3.00 **Take the High Road**. Drama series set on a Scottish highland estate. 3.25 **Thames news headlines**. 3.30 **Sons and Daughters**.

4.00 **Allie Adams**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon. 4.10 **Cartoons**. **Who's the Boss?** (r). 4.20 **Scoby Doo**. The first of a new series of canine detective cartoon stories.

4.45 **Children of the Dog Star**. Gretchen and Robin begin to discover the awesome powers of the mysterious space diary (Ceefax).

5.15 **Thames Sport** presented by Brian Moore who previews next week's World Cup Football match between England and Brazil with assistance from Geoff Hurst, Malcolm Macdonald and Martin Chivers.

5.45 **News**. 5.55 **Help** Viv Taylor Gee with news of projects which will be helping next month's Thames Television Telethon - clearing a stretch of the Thames at Richmond to help save the swans, and a recycling scheme called 'Cash for Trash'.

6.35 **Crossroads**. Daniel has details of a proposition. 7.00 **Emmerdale Farm**. The race is on between Jack and John Turner for the place of land has come up for sale near Emmerdale.

7.30 **Film: Superman III** (1983) starring Christopher Reeve, Richard Pryor, Jackie Cooper and Pamela Stephenson. Young scientist who explains that his parolice fiancée has set out, armed, to settle an old score.

10.30 **Kojak**. The tough New York detective is approached by a young psychiatrist who explains that his parolice fiancée has set out, armed, to settle an old score.

11.30 **Database Special** from the Personal Computer World Show at Olympia.

12.00 **Thames Hollywood**. Clips from cinema's blockbusters.

12.25 **Night Thoughts**.



Lenny Henry: back on BBC 1, at 8.30pm

Unless your maiden aunt is sexually liberated, hard of hearing, or just not interested in TV drama, the best thing to do with her before Tony Marchant's **RESERVATIONS** comes on (BBC 1, 10.00pm) is to suggest to her that she takes your dog for a 55-minute walk. Sexual intercourse, and the complications arising therefrom, are the beginning, middle and end of Mr Marchant's play. And as the two teenagers plan the deed, execute it, and then spend what is left of the play holding an inquest on it (their brief encounter is not a success), they use the kind of language that has no place for euphemism. The trouble is that I am not clear in my mind what Mr Marchant is trying to tell me. His point about sexual braggadocio is well made, and there is a good line from the girl about the loss of virginity ("when girls have sex for

the first time, they are told they have lost something; but boys are told they have gained something"). There is also a hint of an argument in the play that teenagers, instead of concentrating on the mechanics of sex as if their lives depended on it, should heed the suggestion contained in the title of the old song and try a little tenderness. If that is the message of **RESERVATIONS** and the maiden aunt can be reassured of it in advance, the dog can be sent into the garden on its own, at 10.00pm.

● **BODYMATTERS** (BBC 1, 8.00pm), despite its title, has nothing in common with Tony Marchant's play. It reveals, among other phenomena, that ear-

wiggling runs in families, and that when Johnnie refuses his cabbage, it is because of his genes and not because he is being antisocial. What the film says, in effect, is that if we want to know what the future holds for us, there is no need to go to a fortune teller. Instead, look in the family album, or in the mirror, or go and see a GP. I had no idea that threads of fate called DNAs were running through my body like recording tape, or that my white blood cells looked like storm-battered tents festooned with seaweed.

● Radio choice: an 80th birthday tribute to Garbo (Radio 2, 10.30pm); and Ashkenazy playing Beethoven's Piano Concerto No 3 with the Royal Philharmonic (Radio 3, 7.30pm).

Peter Daville

## BBC 2

6.30 **Open University**. Mathematical education 6.55 Field Geology. Arran. Ends at 7.20.

9.00 **Ceefax**.

4.15 **Trades Union Congress 1985** (continued from BBC 1).

5.00 **Ceefax**.

5.10 **News Summary** with subtitles. Weather.

5.15 **World Chess Championship**. Jeremy James and Bill Hartston with the first report on the events in Moscow this week where the re-arranged world championship between the holder, Anatoly Karpov, and Gary Kasparov, began on Tuesday.

6.00 **Star Trek**. The first of a repeat series of science fiction adventures featuring the officers and crew of the starship Enterprise, led by the enigmatic Captain James T. Kirk (William Shatner).

6.50 **The Adventure Game**. An outer space battle of wits in which visitors from Earth engage the ruler of the planet Arg in a battle of wits. This week our planet is represented by Richard Greene, Anne Miller and Richard Slogrove.

7.30 **O'Donnell Investigates**. Food. The fourth and final programme in the series in which Dr O'Donnell has set out to discover why Britain has earned the reputation of being one of the unhealthiest nations in the western world. His conclusions suggest that we should consume less fat, less sugar, more fibre and take more regular exercise.

8.00 **Timewatch**. Peter France, from Blackpool, presents a selection of the best of the Timewatch films beginning with Robert Owen, a profile of the man thought by some to be the leader of the labour movement but the film's maker, David Drew, draws another conclusion; Mark Jones examines the Rise and Fall of the Victorian Town Hall; and Roy Foster reports on the Tories and the Working class.

9.00 **Just Another Day**. John Pymman spends an average day with the teachers and pupils of a driving school. Magnificent entertainment, not least from dear Mrs Patsy Pymman, a 69-year old veteran of more than 100 lessons and two failed tests whose optimism is an object lesson to us all (r).

9.30 **Alec Clifton-Taylor's English Towns**. The late Mr Clifton-Taylor is in the Suffolk market town of Bury St Edmunds (r).

10.00 **Play: Reservations**, by Tony Marchant. (see Choice).

10.55 **Newsnight** includes reports from Peter Sinner and Vincent Hanna on the day's proceedings at the TUC conference in Blackpool.

11.40 **Weather**.

11.45 **Open University: Weekend Outlook**. 11.50 **Display and Recording**. 12.15 **The Origin of the Solar System**. Ends at 12.40.

## CHANNEL 4

9.30 **Conference '85**. Coverage of the morning's debates at Blackpool. With comment on their content from Peter Kellner. Closes down at 12.45.

1.15 **Channel Four Racing**. Derek Thompson introduces coverage of two races - the Polytek-Willie Carson Apprentice Challenge Handicap (1.30) and the Innovative Marketing Sprint Handicap (2.00). The race commentator is Graham Goodie.

2.15 **Conference '85**. Further coverage of the proceedings at Blackpool.

5.00 **Film: At Long Last Love** (1975) starring Bud Reynolds and Cybill Shepherd. A musical comedy, set in 1935 New York, about a millionaire, a stage musical star, a socialite and an admirer, and the game of romantic musical chairs they play to get the love of the same woman.

7.00 **Channel Four News** with Peter Sinner and David Walter.

7.50 **Comment**. With views on a matter of topical importance is Mary Benson, historian of the African National Congress. Weather.

8.00 **Sightings**. The fourth and final part of the documentary series tracing the history of mankind space exploration. Tonight's programme examines the growing military significance of space with film of Russian Soyuz and Salyut stations, a research centre, especially made available to the series by the Russian government; the story behind the American Space Shuttle; and the designs and technicians who built it and the first of 30 military missions which the United States will launch to monitor Russian communications.

9.00 **Play: The Fifty Minute Hour**, by Jack Kaff. The author stars in this play about a successful businessman who has earned himself the good things in life with a clear conscience. Then one of his patients sends the seeds of doubt in his mind when she, a research chemist, decides to give up a lucrative sedative job on moral grounds. Produced and directed by Roger Great.

10.05 **The 1985 Tony Awards Show**. A highlight of the American Theatre awards ceremony held in June featuring clips from winning shows, past and present. Among the winners is Derek Jacobi for his performance as Benedict in the RSC's production of *Much Ado About Nothing*.

11.40 **Dream Stuff**. Jude and Mo look after Mary's laundrette while she is in hospital for a varicose vein operation (r).

12.10 **France Tour Defour**. The penultimate programme in Jean-Luc Godard's video tour of France seen through the eyes of young children.

12.40 **Cheer**.

## Radio 4

6.00 **News**. Financial Report. 6.30 **Round Britain Quiz** (r). 7.00 **News**.

7.25 **The Archers**. 7.50 **Robert Williamson** on life in Cardiff 100 years ago, as reflected in the local newspaper headlines.

7.40 **Medical Assignment**. Reports from BBC correspondents.

8.10 **Actually**. Second Generation. Update on the lives of Caribbean and Asian immigrants in the Midlands who were the subject of a 1984 documentary on the Home Office. 8.30 **News**.

8.55 **Six Women**. Anne Brown talks to Barbara Franks about her book *Six Women*. 9.00 **Does He Talk Sugar?** Magazine for disabled listeners.

9.30 **The Living World**. Peter France on a night's sleep (r). 10.00 **News**. 10.30 **Book At Bedtime**. *Parthian* (r). 10.55 **Morning Story**. Twelve Red Roses written and read by John Burt Foster.

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## Radio 3

6.55 **Weather**. 7.00 **News**. 7.05 **Morning Concert**. Lennox. Berkeley's Oboe Concerto Op 70.

7.25 **The Archers**. 7.50 **Robert Williamson** on life in Cardiff 100 years ago, as reflected in the local newspaper headlines.

7.40 **Medical Assignment**. Reports from BBC correspondents.

8.10 **Actually**. Second Generation. Update on the lives of Caribbean and Asian immigrants in the Midlands who were the subject of a 1984 documentary on the Home Office. 8.30 **News**.

8.55 **Six Women**. Anne Brown talks to Barbara Franks about her book *Six Women*. 9.00 **Does He Talk Sugar?** Magazine for disabled listeners.

9.30 **The Living World**. Peter France on a night's sleep (r). 10.00 **News**. 10.30 **Book At Bedtime**. *Parthian* (r). 10.55 **Morning Story**. Twelve Red Roses written and read by John Burt Foster.

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(Nash Ensemble members) Corrette's Concerto comique No 16 (Antiqua Musica); Messiaen's *Faust's March* (Antiqua Musica); Haydn's *Sinfonia Concertante* No 2 (Antiqua Musica). 8.00 **News**. 8.05 **Morning Concert** (contd). 8.10 **Robert Williamson** on life in Cardiff 100 years ago, as reflected in the local newspaper headlines.

8.10 **Actually**. Second Generation. Update on the lives of Caribbean and Asian immigrants in the Midlands who were the subject of a 1984 documentary on the Home Office. 8.30 **News**.

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